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TIGER TAKES THE TICKET

CHICAGO PLATFORM, HOWEVER, TOO MUCH FOR HIS STOMACH.

Tammany Declares for Bryan and Sewall and Hoists Their Banner over the Wigwam's Entrance—Messrs. Martin, Morgan, Allen, and White Alone Vote to Defer Action Until After the State Convention—Big Gathering of Braves.

Tammany joined hands with Populism of the Chicago variety yesterday. Its Executive Committee met and indorsed the Bryan and Sewall ticket. The resolution that turned Tammany over to the "Pops'" ticket absolutely ignored the platform. The Tiger even could not stomach that. He swallowed the ticket without much of a grimace, but even his stout stomach could not take the platform as well.

It should be noted that the Populist Watson was not also indorsed for Vice President. Watson and the platform were ignored. Five minutes after the committee had adjourned startling portraits of Bryan and Sewall were nailed to the outer wall just over the Wigwam's entrance. They don't look much like the candidates, but they serve to show to the public that Tammany has run up the flag of Populism.

The passing of the Wigwam from sound Democracy to Populism was accomplished without much friction. James J. Martin, Chairman of the Executive Committee, who does not favor the ticket, asked that the committee delay its action until the State Convention had a chance to pass on the question. Robin M. Morgan, Charles F. Allen, and ex-Dock Commissioner Andrew J. White sustained his view of the case. Mr. Martin's proposition, however, was defeated by 71 votes to 4.

Congressman George B. McClellan, who is in Nova Scotia on his vacation, and ex-City Chamberlain T. C. T. Crain were absentees. Almost all the district leaders were present, and there were but few absentees among the associate leaders and their places were filled by proxies. A crowd of Tammany men waited in the reception room while the committee was in session. There has not been such a crowd at an Executive Committee session since the palmy days of the Wigwam, a few years ago.

The action taken was against the advice of such men as ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant, who got 100,000 votes in a year when Tammany was snowed under; Supreme Court Justice Frederick Smyth, and Sachems J. Sergeant Cram, John H. Patrick, and Henry D. Hotchkiss.

Chairman Martin called the meeting to order at 4:30 o'clock. As soon as the roll call had been completed John C. Sheehan, the executive head of Tammany, took the floor and offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee of the Democratic organization of the City and County of New-York, in regular meeting assembled in Tammany Hall, does hereby accept and approve the nomination of William J. Bryan of Nebraska for President and Arthur Sewall of Maine for Vice President of the United States, by the wise determination of the Democratic National Convention recently held in Chicago, and we pledge our loyal and hearty support to their candidacies.

In support of his resolution Mr. Sheehan said:

"It is well known that the action of this organization on all great public and political questions is controlled by its members and expressed through the regular action of the several committees. This is the first meeting held by any of the committees of the organization since the Democratic National Convention, and I might say that the principal object of this meeting is to consider the action of that convention. Its proceedings have now become history, and there is little use in referring to them at this time except to say that the delegates from this State and other States who believed in what they considered sound money were largely in the minority.

"Nothing was left undone, however, by the delegates from this State to influence the majority of that convention to adopt in the platform of the National Convention the principles enunciated in the platform of the Democratic Convention of this State.

"The delegates from this State honestly and courageously discharged their whole duty in accordance with the powers conferred upon them by the Democratic Convention, which was probably one of the largest and grandest ever assembled in this country—and it must be said that it was representative in every respect—did not agree with us. Two-thirds of that body finally adopted a platform that apparently meets with the disapproval of many Democrats.

"Like all propositions of the kind, it has its good and bad points, and it is not to be wondered at that in this State a wide difference of opinion prevails as to what is the best financial system for the Nation.

"To divide the Democratic Party on this or any other State issues, the minority of the organization must be permitted to dictate to the majority would, it seems to me, be unwise and un-Democratic.

"The platform, as adopted, in reality provides for restoring silver to the place it occupied prior to 1873. The money of the country has always been gold and silver, and the most potent reasons are advanced for their continuance. Other provisions of the platform show that the fundamental principle of the Democratic party, namely, 'the greatest good for the greatest number,' is clearly and manfully set forth, and its maintenance demanded.

"The majority of the delegates who controlled the Chicago Convention were as honest in their opinions as the minority, and it is good Democratic rule to stand by the will of the majority when duly expressed.

"Tammany Hall is the oldest Democratic organization in the country. Will it be true to its history and remain loyal to the principles of the Democratic party? I believe it will. I believe the great mass of Democrats and independent voters of this State is favorable to the election of the Democratic candidates, and unless there is a great change in popular sentiment from that which exists to-day this State will go Democratic in November.

"As between Mr. Bryan and McKinley, there can be no comparison. Bryan is with and of the masses, while McKinley represents the enslaving of the masses to the greed of the classes.

"It seems to me there is no middle ground. The only course open to loyal Democrats is to stand by the Chicago ticket. I will ask that the roll of districts be called, and that the representatives of the respective districts candidly and freely express their opinion on the resolution. There has been no unusual haste in calling this meeting, nor on the other hand, has there been any unnecessary delay. After the convention of 1884 the first meeting of the organization was held some time in September. At the convention of 1888 the then incumbent of the White House was renominated, and a meeting of the organization was held shortly afterward. In 1892 no meeting was held for weeks after the National Convention. The representatives of the different Assembly districts have now had ample time to learn the exact feeling that prevails, and, I believe, are now in a position to speak intelligently on the question in behalf of their constituents. I believe that we will reach a determination to-day that can be fearlessly recommended to the Democracy of this county for its approval.

"The power of organization is best maintained, and success in its undertakings assured, by the loyal and united support of its representatives to the policy adopted in its councils when properly promulgated."

County Clerk Purroy, who does not recognize Mr. Sheehan's leadership, seconded the resolution.

Mr. Purroy said that the resolution offered by Mr. Sheehan was on the solid ground of devotion to the Democratic principle of majority rule. Continuing, Mr. Purroy said:

"The resolution indorses the Democratic candidates, because they have been fairly nominated by a two-thirds vote in a regular National Convention, and it leaves open for discussion certain important questions which are involved in the National platform, but which must also necessarily come up before the approaching State Convention. This seems to me a loyal and at the same time a conservative course of action.

"I am by no means an enthusiast in the cause of 'free silver,' as has been falsely asserted, for sinister motives, in some of the opposition papers. I yield to no man in my deliberate belief, long entertained and never yet changed, that it would be well for the United States to maintain for its circulating coin the same stable standard of value which is recognized by all the great commercial countries of the world, and while I am always open to conviction by argument, no one can either drive or shame or taunt me into a contrary opinion. But for reason which with me are always much more potent than any mere questions of finance, I was for Bryan and Sewall immediately upon their nomination, when I feared that they were doomed to certain defeat, no less sincerely and zealously than I am for them to-day, when I am fully convinced that they are marching at the head of the rank and file of the American people to an almost assured triumph."

Ex-Senator George W. Plunkitt, Col. Michael C. Murphy, John B. McGoldrick, and John J. Scannell also made speeches in support of Mr. Sheehan's resolution.

Chairman Martin then asked Col. Murphy to the chair, and, taking the floor himself, said:

"Since our return from Chicago we find the situation in this city to be as follows: A majority of our delegates to the Chicago Convention have declared that they will not support the ticket. The Grand Sachem and many of the Sachems of the Tammany Society have pronounced likewise. In a majority of our Assembly districts there is considerable defection. Our German allies of last Fall are against the ticket. The newspapers, with two exceptions, are opposing it.

"In view of these facts, what course should be taken by our organization at this time? We are a portion of the Democratic Party of this State. Our State Committee has just issued a call for a State Convention to be held at Buffalo Sept. 16. It will be the duty of that convention to pass on the action of the Chicago Convention to nominate Presidential Electors, and to nominate candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

"It seems to me, therefore, that our policy should be to await the action of the Democratic State Convention. We have nothing to gain and everything to lose by haste.

"Undue haste at this time will, I am afraid, very much embitter many thousands of good Democrats, whose support we shall need in the great local battle in which we shall be engaged next year."

Mr. Martin announced that after the discussion had been ended he would move that the committee postpone action until after the State Convention, Sept. 16.

Robin M. Morgan, in supporting Mr. Martin, said:

"I second the suggestion of Mr. Martin because I believe that in so doing I reflect the sentiment of the majority of Democrats. We are brought face to face this year with the most perplexing political condition. It has been occasioned by the fact that our State Convention in Saratoga pronounced in favor of ideas which are essentially and diametrically opposed to the platform adopted by the National Convention at Chicago.

"The State Convention will soon be held and during the interval a solution of the perplexing problem may be found. That the situation is a grave one no one can deny."

Following Mr. Morgan came more speeches in favor of the ticket. Congressman Amos J. Cummings was enthusiastic over it, and Register William Sconner said that the only course left open was to indorse the ticket.

At the conclusion of the discussion Mr. Martin made his motion to postpone action and Prof. Andrew D. Petty called the roll of districts. As already stated, Mr. Martin of the Twenty-seventh Assembly District, his associate, ex-Commissioner Allen; Mr. Morgan of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District, and Mr. White of the Thirty-first Assembly District were all who voted for postponement.

Mr. Martin's substitute being lost, the question was then on Mr. Sheehan's motion to indorse Bryan and Sewall. This was carried by a rising vote. No votes were cast in the negative. The four men who desired a postponement simply kept their seats.

The meeting to take action in reference to making the General Committee together with the whole ticket, Tammany as such will not take part in the notification exercises, Aug. 12, except that many of its members will attend as individuals.

William P. St. John, Treasurer of the so-called Democratic National Committee and of the Silver Party, said last night that he was very much pleased with the work of Tammany.

ALABAMA POPULISTS ANGRY.

Possible They May Vent Their Wrath by Voting for McKinley.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 31.—The Populists expect defeat in the election next Monday. This was made clear at their headquarters in this city to-day. It also was apparent that they meditated wreaking vengeance for defeat by the course of action best suited to that end—fusion between themselves and the Republicans in November. This seemed an impossibility a few days ago. It now appears it may be brought about.

Congressman A. T. Goodwyn, Populist nominee for Governor, said to-day:

"I am absolutely certain I shall be fairly elected Governor of Alabama Monday, and feel assured that the Populists will elect a majority in the Legislature, but I apprehend the usual count out."

When asked what the Populists would do if counted out his reply was:

"If our people are again defrauded there can be no co-operation between them and silver Democrats in November. Silver men in Alabama will knife one another in deadly conflict. The Populists will take steps to get satisfaction for the wrong. It may be a separate silver ticket; it may be something else—probably it will be what silver Democrats will in effect create."

Mr. Goodwyn intimated that co-operation with the Republicans was probable.

Gen. Weaver's abandonment of the field without raising his voice for Goodwyn has not endeared the Alabama Populists to their Western brothers, who have appeared to prefer Bryan and Sewall to their own cause. The Westerners have given Goodwyn absolutely no assistance on the stump.

On the other hand, the Populists in Alabama owe their strength to Alabama Republicans, and it is believed by many that Goodwyn is raising the cry of fraud before election for the purpose of paving the way to an excuse for throwing Populist votes to McKinley.

The Democrats to-day claim the State by from 30,000 to 40,000 majority. The Populists practically have given up hope of electing Goodwyn by popular vote, and are fighting now to capture the Legislature. Should they control the Legislature, no doubt they would count in Goodwyn. The only danger to the Democrats lies in this direction. The Populists control thirty-eight counties already, and would not have to make great gains to get the Legislature. On the other hand, the prospect of Populist gains is not strong. There seems to be no doubt the silver Democrats will win Monday, but what may happen after that nobody dares to predict, though all say fusion between Populists and Republicans in November would not be a surprising result.

Seized the Finery Mr. Harris Had.

R. W. Harris of Memphis, Tenn., was a passenger on the steamship Germanic, which arrived here from Europe Thursday. He brought over a small collection of finery as a present to his wife, who is sojourning in the Ozark Mountains. Without any thought of defrauding the customs laws, he explains, he had filled his overcoat pockets with such articles of feminine use as gloves, hosiery, embroidered handkerchiefs, cigarettes, and lace trimmings. He neglected to inform the customs inspectors that these articles were in his possession, and they were consequently seized and conveyed to the Barge Office. Mr. Harris, who is a relative of Isham G. Harris, now offers to pay duty on the goods, and they probably will be surrendered to him.

A Brahmin in Straits.

A high-caste Brahmin in reduced circumstances, who gave his name as N. K. Barnejee, and who arrived here in the steerage of the American Line steamship New-York, visited Ellis Island yesterday and asked to be sent back to Europe. He had $20 on his arrival. After spending $12 in a futile search for employment he decided there was no room for him here.

Deputy Immigration Commissioner McSweeny thought that, as he was rugged and otherwise capable of caring for himself, he was not a subject for charitable transportation, and refused his request. The man was eventually referred to the Theosophical Society.

ARE TO MEET AT LAST

CONFERENCE BETWEEN MARK HANNA AND T. C. PLATT TO-DAY.

Invitation Carried to the Tioga Statesman by F. S. Witherbee, Who Conducted Negotiations—Each Declares He Will Be Delighted to Meet the Other—Edward Lauterbach and Charles W. Hackett to be Present.

Mark Hanna and Thomas C. Platt will meet to-day.

This will relieve the minds of the local Republican politicians. Their tryst was arranged yesterday soon after Mr. Hanna's return from Ophir Farm, where he had been the guest of Whitelaw Reid.

The negotiations were conducted by F. S. Witherbee, who carried an invitation from Mr. Hanna to Mr. Platt, in which Mr. Hanna stated that he would be delighted to meet Mr. Platt at his convenience. Mr. Platt told Mr. Witherbee that he would be delighted to meet Mr. Hanna. He said he thought it would be a very good idea if Mr. Hanna would also invite Edward Lauterbach, Chairman of the Republican County Committee, and Charles W. Hackett, Chairman of the Republican State Committee. Mr. Witherbee took Mr. Platt's views to Mr. Hanna, and invitations were quickly dispatched to Messrs. Lauterbach and Hackett.

"It's a good thing," said an old-time politician, "to have at least two witnesses at these important political conferences," and he winked both eyes.

Mr. Platt was too busy to see Mr. Hanna yesterday, and Mr. Hanna was too busy to see Mr. Platt.

"I shall be delighted to meet Mr. Platt," said Mr. Hanna last night. "I shall be at the headquarters almost all day."

It was suggested to Mr. Hanna that there had been some complaint among business men that the campaign in this city had not been actively begun.

"The campaign in this State," Mr. Hanna said, "will be conducted by the State organization and the local committees. It can go right ahead without any delay."

Mr. Hanna was asked if he proposed to do any campaign work on Sunday.

"No," he said, "I am going to adhere to what I said about that at the opening of the canvass. I will spend this Sunday at Englewood, with my sister."

Mr. Hanna's private room at the headquarters, on the fourth floor of 1 Madison Avenue, is on the Twenty-third Street corner. Next to it is Treasurer C. N. Bliss's room.

Chairman Hanna spent considerable time down town yesterday after his return from Ophir Farm. This is about the period of a campaign at which it is necessary to raise funds, and the Chairman is not neglecting that duty. After attending to business down town he went to the headquarters, where he saw Garret A. Hobart, who was busy there during part of the day. National Committeeman Napoleon Bonaparte Scott of West Virginia also saw Mr. Hanna at the headquarters.

The Republican chief is trying to settle the dispute in Delaware, where the Addicks faction and the Higgins faction have both put Electoral tickets in the field. One man is on both tickets, and it will only be necessary to secure harmony on the other two places. The Executive Committee does not propose to interfere in Delaware affairs further than to straighten the Electoral ticket tangle. Representatives of both factions will come here next week to confer with the leaders.

A delegation of about a dozen colored men, led by the Rev. Mr. Wisher, called at Republican headquarters yesterday and assured the secretary that the different factions of colored Republicans had united and would devote their combined energies to the support of McKinley and Hobart for the Presidency and Vice Presidency. The delegation was cordially received, and the secretary congratulated the members upon the harmony which had been brought about in their ranks.

MORE GOLD FROM THE BANKS.

Three Pay in $85,000, Making the Grand Total $18,250,000.

Three additional deposits of gold were made by New-York National banks with the Sub-Treasury yesterday, as follows: National Butchers and Drovers' Bank, $50,000; New-York National Exchange Bank, $25,000, and the Nineteenth Ward Bank, $10,000, making $85,000 for the day, and a grand total of $18,250,000.

Frederick D. Tappen, President of the Gallatin Bank, the leader of the National Bank movement to protect the Treasury gold reserve, has received a large number of encouraging and commendatory letters, among them the following:

PEOPLE'S BANK OF BROOKLYN.
July 24, 1896.

F. D. Tappen, Esq., Chairman, New-York City:

Dear Sir: Referring to the action of the New-York banks, to surrender part of their gold holdings to the Treasury to protect the reserve, I beg to say that although we are a small bank, still we feel the same sense of loyalty, patriotism, and duty as our large institutions in helping to restore and maintain the Treasury reserve, and at the same time try to restore in a measure the lost confidence now existing and consequent upon the present condition of affairs. Hence, this institution will be pleased to deliver to the Treasury $10,000 in gold coin in exchange for any currency certificates it may choose to give us. I presume the deposit may as well be made direct to the Treasury as through your bank? Yours respectfully,

H. BERNARD COOMBE, Cashier.

One of the most influential of the National bank Presidents said yesterday that while there would be no further efforts at the present time to turn bank gold into the Sub-Treasury, he was satisfied that from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000 additional could be raised within twenty-four hours' time.

THEY HEARD SENATOR STEWART.

The Silver Advocate Speaks to a Club in Fourth Avenue.

Senator Stewart of Nevada, the ex-Republican who helped to write the Chicago platform and one of the head men of the silver movement, arrived at the Hoffman House last night.

After supper he went to the Bryan and Sewall Club, in Fourth Avenue, near Seventeenth Street, and made a long speech to a meeting of the members that had been called by William Sulzer.

There was a big attendance and Mr. Stewart was repeatedly cheered. He will be one of the chief shouters for silver in this city.

Mr. Sulzer was delighted. He took some of his friends into his confidence and admitted that he was a candidate for Governor, and that he could get the nomination if he could get the 105 votes from this city.

Exploded Dynamite in a Building.

MEDFORD, Mass., July 31.—Investigation this morning revealed that several explosions last night in the second story of the four-story brick block owned by Henry W. Bigelow and known as the Riverside Block, on Main Street, near the Cradock Bridge, were caused by dynamite. The police this afternoon arrested George F. Albee, keeper of a billiard room in the block. It is alleged that Albee placed the dynamite with the intention of destroying the building. The fuse of one large stick did not burn.

Death of Hugh Campbell.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 31.—Hugh Campbell, one of the iron kings of Ohio, died at his home at Hanging Rock, Ohio, to-day, aged eighty-six. He was the father of Miss Campbell, whose suit for breach of promise against the late Mr. Arbuckle, a coffee man of Brooklyn, brought her into prominence several years ago.

FIGHT OVER TRANSFER TICKETS.

Car Windows Smashed, a Nose Broken and Scalps Cut.

There was a small riot at Nostrand and Vernon Avenues, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, in which the motorman of one of the Holy Cross Cemetery cars and four other persons were more or less injured. The riot grew out of the refusal of the conductor of the trolley car to issue transfers to the passengers. The Holy Cross Cemetery car conductors do not give transfers, and for a time it looked as though the ambulance surgeon would have his hands full in caring for the injured.

The riot was stopped only when the reserves of the Grant Street Station arrived.

The injured are:

CONNAUGHTON, JOHN, motorman, 645 Classon Avenue; nose broken and cuts about the body and head.

FALLON, MICHAEL, 1,453 Fulton Street; head and body injured.

KILMARTIN, THOMAS J., 1,430 Gates Avenue; scalp and other wounds.

LUBY, MICHAEL, 1,454 Fulton Street; scalp wound.

TULLY, EDWARD, conductor, 815 Bergen Street; contusions of the body and head.

A Holy Cross Cemetery car with fifty passengers arrived at the corner of Nostrand and Vernon Avenues shortly after 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Conductor Tully ordered the passengers out, saying that the car did not go any further.

Kilmartin, who is a conductor on another line, demanded a transfer ticket, and was told that transfers were not given.

The passengers became angry, when Kilmartin said he knew that tickets were given, but that the conductor was trying to be mean in the matter, and they took the part of Kilmartin and his wife, who made as much noise as he did.

The passengers got out of the car, picked up cobblestones, and hurled them through the car windows, smashing every pane of glass in the car.

Tully tried to defend himself and Connaughton went to his rescue, armed with the iron switchbar. He used this on the crowd and injured several scalps before the crowd turned its attention to him. Then he was struck in the face with a cobblestone, which broke his nose, and he fell unconscious in the gutter.

Word was sent to the police, and they soon arrived, with Ambulance Surgeon Hodges, from St. John's Hospital. He dressed the wounds of the injured persons and took Connaughton to his home, as he was too badly injured to go alone.

The police, upon the complaint of Connaughton and Tully, arrested Kilmartin, Luby, and Fallon. They were locked up in the Grant Street Station and will be arraigned before Justice Nostrand to-day.

DISLIKED THE APPOINTMENT.

Father Martinelli Reluctantly Accepted the Mission to America.

ROME, July 31.—Father Sebastian Martinelli, Prior General of the Augustinians, whose appointment to succeed Mgr. Satolli as Papal Delegate to the Roman Catholic Church in the United States has been announced, was born at Lucca, capital of the province of the same name, in 1838. He entered the Augustinian Order in 1863 and was consecrated a priest in 1871. He was made rector of the Irish College in Rome in 1873, and Prior General of the Augustinians in 1889.

Father Martinelli in 1893 visited the United States, remaining in that country three months, a part of which time he spent at the Augustinian convent at Bryn Mawr, Penn. He is a master of the English language.

When first informed that he had been elected to succeed Mgr. Satolli, Father Martinelli refused to accept the appointment, but after being summoned into the presence of the Pope yesterday and being informed by his Holiness that he personally desired him to go to America, Father Martinelli accepted the mission.

LAWRENCE, Mass., July 31.—The announcement of the appointment by the Pope of the Rev. Sebastian Martinelli as Papal Delegate to the United States, as successor to Cardinal Satolli, was received with gratification here, where he is well known.

The new Delegate is the Superior General of the Augustinian Order, which has churches in Lawrence, Methuen, Andover, Mass.; Hoosick Falls, and places in New-York, and a college at Villanova, Penn.

The only time Father Martinelli visited the United States was two years ago, when he was the guest of the Rev. James T. O'Reilly, pastor of St. Mary's Church, Lawrence, for several days. He speaks English fluently.

THE BIG TANK OVERFLOWED.

Much Damage by Water in a Broadway Building.

A peculiar accident which resulted in the flooding of an entire building with water occurred Thursday night at 456 Broadway. The building is three stories high and is tenanted by dry goods firms and similar concerns. On the roof is a huge tank, placed there to supply water in case of fire by M. Stevenson & Son, who occupy the top floor. It is filled by pressure of Croton water, and, like all other tanks of the kind, it is replenished at night.

The pressure on Thursday night was unusually strong and the tank overflowed. The water poured down into Stevenson & Son's place and through the floor to S. D. Sisson's commission establishment, and down to Morris Boley's hosiery and glove store on the first floor, ruining the stocks in each floor.

Although the water was leaking through the building all night, it was not discovered until Mr. Boley opened his store yesterday morning. The entire place was saturated and his stock was ruined. A similar condition of affairs was found on each of the floors above. The loss may amount to $15,000.

The firms on the first and second floors are contemplating suits against the firms above them for damages.

CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE BLOWN UP.

Guncotton Explosion in the Outskirts of Newark Felt Two Miles.

NEWARK, N. J., July 31.—An explosion of guncotton in the chemical works of Maas & Waldstein, at Riverside and Verona Avenues, near the city limit line, early this morning, demolished the storage section of the building.

A fire followed the explosion and burned about $7,000 worth of property. The explosion shattered the windows in the factory buildings surrounding the works. All the buildings are owned by the same firm. The total damage done by the explosion and fire amounts to about $10,000. The shock was felt two miles distant.

If the explosion had occurred a few hours later, when the employes were at work, the loss of life would probably have been appalling. The buildings were insured.

Steps were also taken to form a provincial board, with branches throughout the province. It is the intention to have the branches of this province act in conjunction with similar organizations formed in Toronto.

It is stated that a Dominion convention of those favoring the independence of Canada will be held shortly.

Curfew Did Not Ring in Nantucket.

NANTUCKET, Mass., July 31.—The curfew, which, with scarcely an interruption, has sounded for more than a century, was not rung last night, for when Town Crier Hull climbed the tower to perform his nightly task he found the immense iron tongue had broken and dropped to the church roof below. The break will be repaired as speedily as possible, for without its customary rising and retiring bell the old town is considerably out of joint.

Walked Out of Window in His Sleep.

STAPLETON, S. I., July 31.—James Ryan, seven years old, is a somnambulist. While walking in his sleep last night he went out of the second-story window of his home, at 20 Water Street, and was unconscious when found. One arm was badly sprained, and he was otherwise painfully hurt.

SHOT BY A POLICEMAN

JAMES CODY RESISTED ARREST AND RECEIVED A DANGEROUS WOUND.

He Was Trying to Escape and His Friends Were Attacking Policeman Kiernan—He Has Been Seventeen Times Arrested and Has a Bad Name—Belongs to a Gang in Battle Row—His Injury Will Probably Prove Fatal.

"Battle Row," as the neighborhood about Tenth Avenue and Sixty-first and Sixty-second Streets is commonly known, was excited yesterday afternoon by a shooting affray, as the result of which James Cody, eighteen years old, who lives with his parents at 215 West Sixty-second Street, lies probably fatally wounded at the Roosevelt Hospital. Young Cody does not bear a very favorable reputation in the neighborhood; in fact, he has been arrested seventeen times by the police of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, but has always managed to keep out of prison.

Police Magistrate Simms issued a warrant on July 24 for the arrest of Cody upon the complaint of Henry O. Hewitt of 214 West Sixty-second Street, who alleged that on the day preceding Cody and some of his companions assaulted him and threatened his life. Capt. Thomas of the Sixty-eighth Street Station had informed his men that such a warrant had been issued, and had instructed them to look out for Cody.

Policeman Peter Kiernan, who was on duty in West Sixty-second Street yesterday afternoon, saw young Cody in company with some other boys playing ball in the street in front of 225 West Sixty-second Street. About the same time Cody saw the policeman, and he dashed through the building at 227 West Sixty-second Street to the rear yard. Just as he was climbing the fence to escape the policeman overtook him and caught him by the leg. The policeman dragged the fugitive back and escorted him through the areaway back to 225 West Sixty-second Street. While they were passing through the hallway several of Cody's friends attacked the policeman and attempted to rescue the prisoner. One of them, whom Kiernan says was William Willis of 453 Ninth Avenue, struck the policeman twice on the head with a club. Two others grabbed him about the body, and Cody made his escape.

Kiernan says that he followed the prisoner and overtook him just outside the building, where Cody's followers made another attack upon him. Then the policeman said he would shoot the first man who interfered. He says Cody shouted: "Go at him; there's nothing in his revolver." Kiernan says that he answered: "There's enough to protect myself with." Then the crowd attempted to close in on him, and he fired at his assailants. As he did so, he says, one of the crowd grabbed his arm and diverted the aim. The bullet struck a pavement, and, glancing, struck James Cantwell, a three-year-old boy, who was standing near, in the foot, inflicting a slight flesh wound. The boy was taken to his home, 225 West Sixty-second Street.

After the first shot Kiernan says that Cody grabbed him about the body, and then he fired the second shot, which entered Cody's abdomen and caused the wound which will probably prove fatal.

The policeman, after accompanying his prisoner to the hospital, returned to the station house and surrendered his shield and revolver and was formally suspended by Capt. Thomas. Kiernan is thirty-three years old, and lives with his wife and five small children at 221 West Sixty-seventh Street. He was appointed on the force three and one-half years ago, and has made a good record.

The police of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station give young Cody a bad name. The station house blotter shows that he has been arrested seventeen times, and Capt. Thomas says he belongs to a "gang" which congregates nightly in West Sixty-second and Sixty-third Streets and insults passers-by. On July 2 he was arrested by Detectives Charton and Linn and taken to Headquarters as a suspicious person, but was discharged the next day. Cody's father, who is a hard-working and respectable man, spent the night by the bedside of his son. He says the boy is wild, but that he has never been concerned in a crime. The people in the neighborhood say that Kiernan is too fond of shooting; that he was of the Wild West order before he was appointed on the force, and that he fired the shot yesterday while he was holding the boy by his arm.

Coroner Fitzpatrick visited the hospital last night and took the boy's ante-mortem statement, in which he said: "This afternoon, while playing ball in front of 225 West Sixty-second Street, Officer Peter Kiernan ran toward me. I ran down into the cellar of 225 West Sixty-second Street and out into the yard, when the officer caught me by the arm and arrested me. When I was under arrest some one hit the officer with a stick, and then the officer brought me to the front of the building. He still had hold of my arm. He drew his revolver and fired a shot at the other fellow. I said: 'Don't shoot me,' and I grabbed his arm, for fear he might shoot me. As I did so he shot. The officer then let me go, and I ran into a hallway, and was carried into some empty rooms. Some one sent for an ambulance and I was put into it and brought here. I had some trouble last Saturday night with a young fellow whose name I do not know. I never had trouble with Kiernan, and do not think the fellow I had trouble with was responsible for my arrest to-day."

W. C. CROLIUS ARRESTED.

The Broker Accused by a Customer of the Larceny of $300.

William C. Crolius of Crolius & Co., brokers at 50 Exchange Place, 1,208 Broadway, and 1,822 Park Avenue, was arrested yesterday on a warrant charging him with the larceny of $300.

The complainant is Henry Ungrich of 197 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, who says that on July 24 he went into the Harlem office of Crolius & Co. and ordered the purchase for him of fifty shares of the common stock of the Wabash Railway. He says he gave the firm a check for $300, but since that date has been unable to either secure the stock or get any satisfactory settlement.

Mr. Crolius said the firm had purchased the stock as ordered, but as the complainant wanted it issued in his name, it would take some time to deliver it. He was held in the Centre Street Court in $1,000 bail for examination.

CANADIAN INDEPENDENTS ORGANIZE

Convention May Be Called of Those Wishing Separation.

MONTREAL, Quebec, July 31.—The organization terming itself the Independent Canadian Club held a meeting last evening and adopted a constitution and by-laws for the club.

CITY OF LIBAU BURNING.

The Loss to the Trade Centre of Courland Is Enormous.

MEMEL, Prussia, July 31.—A dispatch has been received by a newspaper of this place stating that fire started in Libau, Russia, yesterday and is still burning.

A large portion of the town has been destroyed and the loss is enormous.

Libau is a seaport of Russia, on the Baltic. It has a population of 35,000. A railroad connects it with the interior, and the trade that centres there is considerable.

It is the principal city of Old Courland, and has extensive charitable institutions.

STEEL MEN HAVE A SECRET MEETING

They Are Mysterious, but Differences Are Said to Exist.

A special meeting of the Steel Manufacturers' Association, which was organized last April, was held yesterday at the Holland House. About thirty men, representing all the twenty-seven companies included in the pool, were present. Major L. S. Benson of Philadelphia presided. The meeting, which was secret, lasted from noon until 3 o'clock, and the members would not state what was done.

It was reported that there was dissatisfaction among the smaller firms, and that the Illinois Steel Company and the Carnegie Steel Company were accused of seizing more than their share of the business. Threats of secession were said to have been made, and the meeting was understood to have been called to smooth over difficulties.

Mr. John G. A. Griscom of Pittsburg denied these reports and Major Benton corroborated him. Several members left the meeting in an excited state about an hour before the adjournment.

The association meets once every quarter.

ROAD AGENTS NEAR WATERTOWN.

One of Them Knocked Insensible by a Stage Driver.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., July 31.—An attempt was made near a swamp to-day to rob the stage that runs between Gouverneur and Rossie. The driver, Everett Sayer, says that he noticed two men on the road ahead of him whose actions aroused his suspicions. He quietly drove along until about opposite the two men, when a third party was seen among the bushes.

This man seized one of the lines and the driver struck him across the forehead with the butt end of a large, loaded whip. The man was knocked insensible, and, with blood streaming from a wound on his forehead, he was picked up by his companions and carried into the bushes. The stage then proceeded and reached its destination safely.

It is supposed that the men were of the gang that robbed a Mr. Whittaker, a cattle buyer, near Hammond, last Tuesday, and secured nothing.

A BABY TAKES CARBOLIC ACID.

The Mother Left It Within the Child's Reach.

NEW-ROCHELLE, N. Y., July 31.—Mabel Ritterbush, two years old, daughter of H. A. Ritterbush of Union Avenue, West New-Rochelle, a member of the Board of Education, was badly burned with carbolic acid early this morning. Mrs. Ritterbush left the child alone. A few moments later she heard cries of distress. Returning to the room she found the child on the floor. Beside her was a bottle that had contained carbolic acid. It was nearly empty. The baby was writhing with pain. Its hands and mouth were badly burned. Mrs. Ritterbush was nearly overcome by fright. Her cries attracted the attention of the neighbors, and in a little while the house was filled with people. Dr. R. Conlit Eddy and Dr. George Peck were summoned, and they worked over the child a long time. They believe she will recover.

The bottle of acid had been left on a washstand. The child, somehow, managed to get the bottle and swallowed a little of the acid.

"REMICH LAW" UNCONSTITUTIONAL

New-Hampshire's Supreme Bench Decides Against the Act.

CONCORD, N. H., July 31.—The full bench of the Supreme Court this afternoon held as unconstitutional the "Remich law," passed at the last session of the Legislature, giving police courts concurrent jurisdiction with the Supreme Court in all criminal cases punishable by a fine not exceeding $200 and imprisonment not exceeding one year.

An elaborate and exhaustive opinion was read by Chief Justice Carpenter, the ground of the decision being that the law took away the Constitutional right of the trial by jury, and also dispensed with the action of the Grand Jury under the common law cases included within its provisions.

Judges Clark, Wallace, and Pike did not concur. This is a decided setback to the Law and Order people, for which the leading counsel secured the passage of the law for the avowed object of getting rid of the Grand Jury in liquor prosecutions.

Dying of Heat in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, July 31.—Six persons have succumbed to the heat in this city since last evening. The death rate is increasing at an alarming extent, and only cool weather will bring relief. Since six days ago the maximum temperature has registered at the Government office 99 degrees, and the minimum has been 81 degrees. As this record is taken nearly 100 feet above the sidewalks, it does not show the actual state of the thermometers in the working districts, many of which have registered as high as 107 degrees. An alarming state of mortality statistics is shown in the case of babies, the records which state that twenty-two babies have died in the past two weeks as the result of heat.

Thrown Out in Central Park.

While Mrs. Brown and her daughter of 227 West Fifty-eighth Street were driving in a dog cart down Bolivar Hill, opposite West Eighty-third Street, in Central Park, yesterday, their horse fell and broke the shafts. The occupants of the dog cart were thrown violently to the ground and sustained serious bruises. They were taken to their homes in a friend's carriage.

Fatal Fall from a Balustrade.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 31.—Florence Larson, aged thirteen, daughter of Charles Larson of Woodside, L. I., fell from a balustrade six feet high to-night and fractured her skull. She is dying at the hospital. She came here yesterday to visit her uncle, John Gustavson, at 51 East Transit Street, and the accident happened here.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

—An extensive freight smash-up occurred on the New-England Road at Pratt's Station, near New-Britain, Conn., on Thursday night. A brake beam on a car in the centre of a freight train broke. Several cars loaded with hay, grain, and coal were derailed, eleven cars in all being damaged. One hundred men worked all night and cleared one track by morning.

—Fire in Argall's Opera House, in Grass Valley, Cal., on Thursday night, spread until the whole block was ablaze. Twenty-five houses and business premises were totally destroyed and twelve others partially burned. The total loss is about $150,000. The fire is believed to have been of incendiary origin.

—F. E. Lyon, a farmer living eight miles from Coudersport, Penn., who was jealous of the attentions which George Patterson, a carpenter, was paying to his wife, stabbed him five times in the breast with a butcher's knife on July 24. Patterson died yesterday as a result of his wounds.

—Her Majesty's ship Icarius has sailed from Victoria, B. C., for the Behring Sea. She will co-operate with United States vessels in patrolling sealing grounds during the prohibited season.

—The Post Office at Barnegat, N. J., was robbed Thursday night of about $600 in stamps and money.

HALF A HUNDRED DEAD

Results of the Collision at Atlantic City.

HOSPITALS ARE FILLED

Scores of Injured Still Are Under the Care of Physicians.

ACCOUNTS GIVEN BY THE SURVIVORS

The Engineer of the Reading Train Thought to be Alone Responsible for the Disaster.

PITIFUL SCENES AT THE MORGUE

Whole Families Among the Victims—Incidents of the Rescue of Living and the Recovery of Dead.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 31.—As a result of the collision on the meadows last evening between the Reading Railroad express from Philadelphia and the Bridgeton excursion train out of here, fifty people are dead and forty-four are lying in the hospital here more or less seriously hurt. Of the injured in the hospital several are expected to die.

Besides those seriously enough hurt to be in the hospital, a score or more of people were bruised and shaken up and went to cottages.

The fearful shock of the collision is illustrated in the fact that of the fifty dead, forty-two were killed outright. Of the dead, forty-two have been identified.

STORY OF THE WRECK.

The Reading Engineer Apparently Neglectful of His Duty.

ATL

pinned beneath the wreck saw the blaze about them and cried out piteously either to be killed or rescued. There were many rescuers on hand by this time. At once they went to the assistance of those imprisoned, while others fought the fire. They succeeded in putting out the flames in a short time, and before any one was burned.

The baggage car of the Reading express and the baggage and the cargo of the United States Express Company were wrecked and strewn about on all sides of the track. The baggage master of the Reading Railroad, when he saw that the accident was bound to happen, leaped from the baggage car, and landed in a ditch, only to be caught by the locomotive and crushed to death. He was Samuel Thorn, a resident of Atlantic City.

There was not one car in either train that was not damaged. All were thrown from the track, but the people who were not killed were in the first part of the excursion train. Many of the men went to work to help get their friends out of the wreck.

THE WORK OF RESCUE.

Hundreds Assist in Taking Out the Dead and Injured.

ATLANTIC CITY, July 31.—The work of rescuing the living in the wreck and recovering the bodies of the dead, though promptly begun, was slow. Immediately after the trains came together, Thurlow, the block-signal operator, telegraphed the news of the accident to this city. The fire-bells were rung, and soon the firemen with their apparatus were on their way to the scene. They did much to restore quiet, and worked heroically all night, some of them not leaving the scene of the disaster before 9 o'clock this morning.

All the people pinned under the cars were not dead, the cries coming from them being plainly heard. A huge bonfire was started, and this was kept burning nearly all the night.

Those who took part in the work of rescue and recovery had need for strong nerves. Along the lines of both roads and in the ghastly awful pile of wreckage lay the dead and injured.

Among the first of the bodies to be taken out were those of a man and a woman. One of the women, and his other hand was clutching and cutting in front of her, as though at the moment of death he had thrown it out in a vain effort to protect himself. Both faces bore the stamp of terrible agony. The bodies were carried to the depot, and still clasped to each other in the embrace of death.

Another couple was found—mother, father, son and child. All were dead. All had escaped injury. The terrified child was clinging to the crushed breast of the dead mother. I fought with my hands to get away.

Many a body was dragged out. Some of the injured were taken out alive only to die on the ground. Husbands and wives, parents and children, lay dead or dying side by side. Only one child was found alive. It was a little girl, and she was taken out from between the knees of her dead mother. Her father was found dead on the track, with his head crushed in.

Many of the dead were identified by papers found on their persons. Others were identified by friends who had escaped injury. Some of the identifications were taken out alive only to die on the ground. Husbands and wives, parents and children, lay dead or dying side by side. Only one child was found alive. It was a little girl, and she was taken out from between the knees of her dead mother. Her father was found dead on the track, with his head crushed in.

Many of the dead were identified by papers found on their persons. Others were identified by friends who had escaped injury. Some of the identifications were made by the light of the fires that were built on the ground.

The sights that were presented after the majority of the dead and wounded had been removed were truly appalling. I saw at least twenty-five persons lying apparently dead on the bank, whither they had been thrown. There were many others pinned in the debris who could not be freed without the aid of mechanical appliances. With one of the passengers in my car I helped carry a man who was internally injured to a spot where a number of those who lay who had been hurt. On the way he told us in broken words that he feared his entire family was destroyed—his wife, his child, and his wife's mother and father. As we lowered him to the ground, a woman all bandaged came up, panting and sank beside the man, crying: "Harry, Harry! O my God! Is she all right?"

At another place were a mother and child together. The mother, quite young, was quite pretty. The child, also. The mother's head had been crushed in. The poor woman could not speak, nor raise a hand to aid.

Dead bodies were everywhere and the injuries of some of the victims were too ghastly to describe—sightless, battered faces on bleeding bodies, crushed and mangled forms with the eyes upturned in vain and agonizing supplication to the morning that illuminated all.

It required a very short time when a throng of thousands gathered, and when the police and firemen from Atlantic City arrived to complete the work of rescue I came away, with others of the passengers who were suffering feeling that we would "more be a hindrance rather than a help."

Charles W. Seede was in the fourth car of the excursion train. The front part of the car was smashed to splinters. He called to his wife to follow, and jumped out of the window, striking on his head and hands. He then got to his feet and, quickly jumping up and pulling his wife through the window, found that her back and one leg were injured. She could tell that his wife was not seriously hurt, and then he turned his attention to the rescue of the injured, who still were fastened up in the cars. One little girl who was not about the head, he found held down by dead and took her outside. Then he came across a woman killed. The top of her head had been crushed in. The flames from the blazing cars were fast creeping toward her, and he pulled the body away from the fire. He thinks it was Mrs. Trenchard. He assisted in taking eleven dead bodies from the wreck.

Joseph Allen of Bridgeton sat three seats ahead of Seede. When the crash came he was thrown out into the aisle. He quickly scrambled to his feet and jumped out of the window leaving his coat behind. He says that the cries of the injured could be heard above the noise of crashing wood and escaping steam. He had his leg injured.

M. Allen of Shiloh was in the next to the last car. He was standing by the door facing toward Atlantic City. The door was closed, but when the collision was felt it opened, and he was thrown across the platform against the door of the next car. He was cut about the head, and had his hip injured. His wife and two sons—Roy Allen, aged ten years, and W. G. Allen, aged twelve years—were sitting in the seat with their mother. The mother escaped injury, but the two boys were bruised about the head and body.

John Meyer, the proprietor of the Union Market, in Atlantic City, heard of the accident a few minutes after it happened, and hastily went to the scene. When he reached there, Meyer said he found everything in confusion. There were the wrecked railroad cars, and on every side were the dead and dying. In one place Meyer stated that he saw forty bodies, all of them apparently lifeless. One little girl, of whom Meyer spoke, was kneeling beside the headless corpse of her mother, crying in a pitiful manner. Her mother's head was not to be found. He said that the little child had her arms clasped about the form of her dead mother, and was exclaiming, hysterically: "I'll not leave you, mother, dear."

Police Sergeant George W. Gilbert of the Eleventh District of Philadelphia was another who was in Atlantic City when the accident happened. He says that he helped to take twenty-seven bodies from the wreck. Of these one was a woman, another a little girl, and the remainder were men.

John Peters of Philadelphia, who got on board the West Jersey train by mistake, at Atlantic City, claims that the accident was caused by the engineers of both trains racing to get over the crossing first. He says that the red danger signal had been set, warning the Reading express that the West Jersey train had the right of way. He claims that the West Jersey engineer and the proper signals to go across the crossing when the train was run into.

Charles Blue of Bridgeton, who was on the excursion of the Red Men, had a narrow escape. He says: "The two trains ran into each other while going at a terrific rate of speed. I believe it was the result of carelessness. After the crash there was an indescribable scene. I do not know how I escaped being killed. Two children sat in front of me. They were crushed into a shapeless mass, while I was merely turned around in my seat. I noticed one family in particular who were sitting in the centre of the car. The family consisted of father, mother, and two children. The father evidently saw there was going to be a collision, and just before the shock came he placed the youngest child and threw it out of an open window. Then followed the collision, and the rest of the family were killed. The child was found apparently uninjured. A number of people escaped by jumping from the cars before the trains came together."

Arthur Stiles, a mason and contractor of this city, was one of the witnesses of the accident. He was on a bicycle on the road, close to the tracks. He says the Reading express was racing with the Camden and Atlantic train, and that the last-named train was a long distance behind. He says the West Jersey train approached the crossing slowly, and then put on speed as it reached the crossing.

Mr. Stiles called attention to one fact that had before escaped notice by the public. The accident happened within two or three minutes after the day operator in the signal tower had been relieved by the night man. The day man, George Hansen, was just leaving the tower, and was walking down the track when the trains came together. Mr. Stiles thinks some kind of an error was made in shifting the men. Operator Hansen claims he is in no way responsible. He is still in jail. He says that Engineer Farr was to blame.

AT HOSPITAL AND MORGUE.

Pitiful Scenes Attend Identification—The City in Mourning.

ATLANTIC CITY, July 31.—The scenes in the city during the night were almost as pitiful as those at the wreck. As the dead and mangled were taken from the trains or brought into the city in coaches to be treated at the sanitarium or at hotels the crowds surged about. This morning there were almost as many wagons and carriages engaged in the work of carrying the victims as there were other vehicles in the streets.

When the early morning trains began to arrive, they brought down thousands of curious people from Philadelphia, Camden, and other places.

It was not until this morning that the full horror of last night's terrible accident was realized. Even those who were first on the scene, and remained all night watching the work on the wreck or aiding in the work of rescue, did not realize the extent of the destruction and ruin. Death and blood were everywhere. The scene of the wreck, the broken and bent wood and iron from that had composed the engine and the cars, the earth, the cars that composed the relief trains, and the stations were blood-soaked.

In rows in the big excursion house of the Reading Railroad, on Mississippi Avenue, lay the dead. Crushed and mangled bodies, some of them scalded and burned, were in that temporary morgue. Men, women, and children lay there in the order in which their bodies had been borne in. Body after body had been added to these gruesome rows until when Coroner McLaughlin, followed by six of the wealthiest residents of the city, passed down the rows, there were forty-three of them. The names of these had at that hour been identified. Eleven still awaited the coming of some one who knew them to tell who they were.

In the wards of the hospital to-day the scene was shocking beyond description. In passing down the corridors and entering a room opening upon it, there were to be seen those who had been injured in the collision stretched out on their couches in all degrees of suffering. The air was filled with the screams of men, the cries of women, and the sobbing of little children. A boy, some eight years old, lay on a mattress placed on the floor, dying of internal injuries. The only whiteness of death was on his face. The lad gave a cry as I came through in terror, sprang up a little from his couch, and then sank back motionless in a dead faint.

A Bridgeton man, whose head was smashed, but who seemed to have gained consciousness when spoken to about the accident, had forgotten his name. He could talk apparently sensibly about the disaster. He said he was in the forward car of the Pennsylvania Railroad train when the crash came. The passengers were talking and chatting over the enjoyable day they had spent at the shore. The train came to a sudden halt, and the passengers were thrown from his seat, some being hurled as if from catapults from one end of the car to the other. In his case half of the passengers were injured. When he was asked his name he stared in a silly manner, as if his tongue had of a sudden forgotten to speak. On this point his memory failed entirely.

Atlantic City had one of the largest crowds it has ever entertained to-day, but in the 16hrs who could not be freed without the aid of mechanical appliances. With forgotten, the Board Walk was deserted, the amusement booths and pavilions were closed and the presence of death could be felt everywhere. Flags floated at half-mast everywhere or else had been totally taken down. The police who guarded the streets maintained perfect order and prevented any noise for everywhere the shock of the disaster suffered in the wreck. The hospitals were full, and cottages and hotels accommodated those who were less seriously injured. Men and women with bandaged heads or arms were frequently seen on the streets. They were those who had escaped death or any serious injury, and who were searching the city for dead or injured relatives. Many of those quests ended in the big Morgue. Others were fruitless, for the sought-for ones had been sent to their homes.

Just how many were injured will probably never be known. In the hurry and excitement of last night the doctors dressed injuries after injury without waiting to ask names.

The Mayor of Bridgeton, with other city officials and hundreds of residents of that place and surrounding towns, arrived this morning. Then followed pathetic scenes in the Excursion House, the Sanitarium, and other places where the wounded were. Many a searcher departed from the Excursion House happy because those he sought were not there, only to have his hopes dashed by finding that those he loved were either dying or mangled and crippled for life.

During the morning there was brought into the city a grand total of 57 containing no less than seventeen feet. With a single exception, they were clad in russet shoes. They ranged in size from the silk-clad foot of a child to the feet of full-grown men.

The scenes in the Excursion House as the identifications were made were pathetic. Policemen were placed in the building at intervals, and those who claimed to be looking for lost ones were admitted. About the building crowds had gathered. The City Clerk of Atlantic City was present with a pad, and as each identification was made he took a note of it. As each body was identified a piece of paper was placed on the box bearing the name.

Henry Mita of Bridgeton searched for his father and sister all morning before going to the deadhouse. Then one of the first boxes opened contained his father. Next to it was the body of his sister.

There are still twenty-one of the injured in the hospital to-night. Most of them are too badly injured to be taken home. Those whom it was possible to remove were sent and taken home during the day. The bodies of the identified dead were sent home this afternoon.

THE DEAD AND INJURED.

Fifty Lives Lost in the Wreck and as Many More Injured.

ATLANTIC CITY, July 31.—Fifty lives were lost in the wreck, including those of two persons who died this afternoon. The number of seriously injured about equals the number of the dead.

The Dead.

The list of dead is as follows:

BATEMAN, Mrs. J. M., Bridgeton.
BATEMAN, JAMES M., Bridgeton.
BELL, H. F., Bridgeton.
BELL, Mrs. H. F., Bridgeton.
BURROUGHS, CHARLES D., Bridgeton.
CARL, LYDIA, Bridgeton.
CHENEY, NANNIE, Bridgeton.
CHENEY, JOSEPH, Bridgeton.
DUBOIS, FRANKLIN, Clearfield, Penn.
EACKLER, CHARLES, Salem, N. J.
EARNEST, J., Bridgeton.
FARR, EDWARD, Atlantic City; engineer of Reading train.
FRIEZE, ANNA, Bridgeton.
FRIEZE, Mrs. Mary, Bridgeton.
FRIEZE, Mrs. SALLIE, Bridgeton.
GOLDSMITH, P. C., Bridgeton.
GOLDSMITH, Mrs. P. C., Bridgeton.
GREINER, JOHN, Bridgeton.
HUGHES, HENRY, Bridgeton.
JOHNSON, J. D., Bridgeton.
LEEDS, Miss TILLIE, Bridgeton.
LOPER, W. B., Bridgeton.
LOPER, Mrs. HATTIE, Bridgeton.
LOPER, REBECCA M., Yorktown, N. J.
MAY, CHARLES, Palatine, N. J.
MAY, Mrs. ELMER, Palatine, N. J.
MAY, MIZEAL, boy, Bridgeton.
McGEAR, CHARLES P.
MURPHY, S. P., Millville, N. J.
MURTA, CHARLES, Bridgeton.
MURTA, PEARL, Bridgeton.
PETERS, A., son of Joseph Peters.
PETERS, JOSEPH.
PRICHETT, WILLIAM, Bridgeton.
SAAG, CHARLES.
SEBERT, CHARLES, Bridgeton.
SHEEHEY, FRED, Bridgeton; died this afternoon.
SHEPPARD, Miss JENNIE, Bridgeton.
SIX UNKNOWN PERSONS—one man, three women, one boy.
SPAULDING, WILLIAM, Bridgeton; died this afternoon.
TAYLOR, C. B.
THORNE, SAMUEL, Atlantic City.
TRENCHARD, RICHARD, Bridgeton.
TRENCHARD, Mrs. RICHARD, Bridgeton.
WENTZEL, MARY, Alloway, N. J.
WOOD, D. E., Camden, N. J.

The Injured.

The following is a list of all those seriously injured:

ABBOTT, Mrs. E. A., Bridgeton; leg broken.
ABBOTT, RACHEL, Rhodestown, N. J., leg broken.
ALMGED, VIOLET, Bridgeton; face cut and nose fractured.
BARNES, CHARLES, Shiloh, N. J.
BUNCHELL, CHARLES, Bridgeton; hip injured.
BOUGHTON, WILLIAM, Bridgeton; internal injuries.
BUHLER, CHARLES; head cut.
BURGESS, CHESTER, aged 11, Bridgeton; hip injured.
CRENEMAY, FREDERICK, Bridgeton; skull fractured and internal injuries.
DUBOIS, IRVING, aged 12 years; head cut and badly injured.
EASTON, JOHN; cut and bruised about the body.
EYNCK, CHARLES C., Bridgeton; badly cut about head.
FRAZIER, C. D., Bridgeton; cut about head and body injured.
FRAZIER, Mrs. C. D., Bridgeton; bruises on body and head cut.
FRALINGER, Mrs. PAUNCE, Philadelphia; leg amputated.
FRIEZE, RICHARD; neck dislocated.
HEMSLEY, W. C., Bridgeton; leg broken; concussion of brain.
HEMSLEY, Mrs. LIZZIE C., Bridgeton; body and head bruised.
HICTON, ALBERT; badly bruised about head.
HILTON, JACOB, Bridgeton; leg broken and injured internally.
HITCHNER, ex-Judge JACOB, Bridgeton; internal injuries.
HITCHMAN, Mrs.; concussion of the brain.
HORNER, CHARLES W., Bridgeton; broken leg and internal injuries.
HOUGHTON, WILLIAM, Bridgeton; internal injuries.
HUSTEL, JONATHAN, Bridgeton.
JOHNSTON, JACOB, Shirley, N. J.; head hurt.
JOHNSTON, ELLA, (child;) badly injured about head; wrist broken.
JOHNSTON, Mrs. SUSAN A., Fresborough, N. J.; shoulder, head, and breast bruised.
JONES, WILLIAM, Bridgeton; broken leg.
KEIGER, Mrs. M., Elmer, N. J.; head cut; badly hurt.
KELLY, JOHN S., Camden; compound fracture of femur; internal injuries.
LEE, WESLEY, Bridgeton; internal injuries; contusion of scalp.
MAYHEW, ANNIE, Bridgeton; back and wrist hurt.
McBRIDE, EDNA; face lacerated.
McBRIDE, Mrs. JOHN, 1,733 Stillman Street, Philadelphia; face contusion and leg injured.
MEMSLEY, WILLIAM C., Bridgeton.
MEMSLEY, Mrs. WILLIAM C., Bridgeton.
MURTA, SAMUEL, Bridgeton; scalp wound and internal injuries.
MURTA, Mrs. L., Bridgeton; face cut.
MORELLI, THOMAS F., Bridgeton; compound fracture of arm.
MULTER, LIZZIE, Bridgeton; contusion of back.
MORRELL, FRANK, East Orange, N. J.; dislocated shoulder and lacerated head.
PIERCE, Mrs. LAURA W., Bridgeton; badly cut about head and body.
PIERCE, JULIA; laceration of scalp.
PIERCE, NETTIE, head cut.
PITNEY, MARY, aged 11 years, Yorktown, N. J.; hurt about head.
REGER, Mrs. JOB, Elmer, N. J.; bruised and cut about head.
RYNICK, CHARLES C., Bridgeton; badly cut about head.
RUTER, LIZZIE, Bridgeton; contusions of back.
SEELBE, EDWARD, Bridgeton; head cut.
SHARP, MARY, Fresborough, head cut.
SHERRY, FREDERICK, Bridgeton; back bruised and internal injuries.
SHEMP, HARRY, Fresborough, head cut.
SIMPKINS, WILLIAM, Salem; hand lacerated.
SMALLEY, CAROLINE, Bridgeton; arms and legs severely injured.
SMALLEY, LIZZIE, Bridgeton; arms and legs severely injured.
SMALLEY, CORNELIUS, Bridgeton; back broken.
SMARTLEY, B., Bridgeton; head cut.
SMITH, HOWARD, Bridgeton; back broken.
TAYLOR, ALBERT, Bridgeton; three scalp wounds.
WATSON, HARRY, Yorktown; leg broken; head injured.
YAEGHN, WILLIAM, Bridgeton; back hurt; severely cut.
WENZELL, STANLEY, Alloway, N. J.; scalp nearly torn off.
WING, STANLEY, Alloway, N. J.; scalp nearly torn off.
WOODLAND, HOWARD, Bridgeton; left arm broken.
WURTH, MASON, Philadelphia; back injured.
WRASER, C. D., Bridgeton; badly cut on head.
WRASER, Mrs. C. D., Bridgeton; scalp wound.

Several of the injured are likely to die within a few days.

MEN WEPT AND WOMEN FAINTED.

Scene at Bridgeton When the Dead Began to Arrive.

BRIDGETON, N. J., July 31.—A vast crowd of excited people—men, women, and children—early besieged the West Jersey Railroad station, anxious for more news from the scene of the wreck. Every incoming train was surrounded with persons, and, as the passengers alighted, they were asked all sorts of questions.

Many of the names of the killed and injured were received late last night, and when the trains drew in there were hundreds of questions asked as to whether relatives or friends were killed or injured or were safe. Those who received the sad news last night would not believe that the messages were true. They were the most eager to see those who had been at the scene.

Mayor E. Milford Applegate called a meeting of prominent citizens this morning, and steps were taken for caring for dead and injured. It was decided to send a committee to the scene, and the following gentlemen left on the first train for Atlantic City: Mayor Applegate, City Solicitor Thomas W. Trenchard, and Dr. John R. C. Thompson. They went to take charge of the work of removing the dead and injured to this city.

Undertakers in the city were notified to prepare ice boxes and coffins for two bodies, and an order was sent to Philadelphia for additional coffins.

The first train that brought any of the injured from the scene arrived at noon. The crowds at the station rushed forward before the cars came to a stop, and it was with difficulty that the helpless persons were carried from the cars to conveyances in waiting. The scene was a pitiable one, but when a later train drew into the place carrying the first of the dead it was heart-rending.

Some men sobbed and turned their faces away as the tears dropped down their cheeks. Women became hysterical and some fainted as the bodies were lifted tenderly from the train and placed in the baggage room to await transportation to their respective homes.

First

Last and always advertised as a true blood purifier, the most wonderful cures on record are made and the greatest sales won by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

THE CORONER AT WORK.

Signal Operator Houser Released on Bail.

ATLANTIC CITY, July 31.—Coroner William McLaughlin has been the busiest man in Atlantic City to-day. Immediately upon hearing of the accident last night Mr. McLaughlin went to the scene. He went directly into the block tower and questioned Operator George F. Houser. Houser told him that he thought the excursion train had time to cross the tracks of the Reading before the express got there and he set the "clear" signal for the West Jersey train.

To properly understand Houser's statement some explanation of the signaling system is necessary. The system used is the interlocking block system. There are three poles with semaphores controlled by the tower on the Reading tracks and two on the West Jersey. The pole furthest from the tower on the Reading tracks is distant about 2,000 yards. The other two are much closer. When the "clear" signal is set on the Pennsylvania track, this automatically sets the "danger" signal on the Reading tracks, and vice versa.

The "danger" signal is still set to-night on the Reading tracks. Before Houser could make a further explanation to the Coroner he received an order from the railroad officials to say nothing. He obeyed, and would make no further explanation. Pending an investigation, Houser was put under arrest by the Coroner, but was released under $500 bonds.

Mr. McLaughlin to-day impaneled a jury to inquire into the business men. The jury is made up as follows:

Charles Evans, foreman, President of the Atlantic City National Bank; T. J. Hopkinson, Director of the Union National Bank; County Clerk Lewis Evans, Charles E. Adams, Director on the Union National Bank; Levi Albertson, ex-Postmaster of Atlantic City, and City Hall Commissioner John E. Champion.

After viewing the bodies this morning the jury were taken to the scene of the wreck this afternoon.

With the Coroner and jury were Prosecutor of Pleas Samuel E. Perry, Law Judge Joseph Thompson, representing the Reading Railroad; Law Judge Joseph F. I. Gaskill of Burlington County, representing the Pennsylvania Railroad, and Superintendent Deice of the Atlantic Division of the Reading Road. When the party arrived at the scene Mr. Deice explained to the jury the signal system in operation. The signal wires had not yet been repaired, and there was the accusing signal arm still set at "Danger" on the Reading side and at "Clear" on the Pennsylvania track.

ENGINEER KREMER'S STORY.

An Impulse Kept Him in His Cab and Saved His Life.

CAMDEN, N. J., July 31.—Station Master Bodine had a long talk with Engineer Kreiner this morning when he arrived home. The engineer was much shaken up and nervous. After the interview, Mr. Bodine said that from what he was told he did not see how Kreiner could in any way be blamed for the accident. Kreiner did his duty. The white signals were set for him to go ahead, and he did as ordered.

Kreiner, when seen at his home, at 327 Bickett Street, Camden, said he was still dazed and was wondering how he escaped being killed. He said:

"My train left Atlantic City at 5:46. My fireman was Morris Newell. We were about two minutes in reaching the drawbridge. Just as my engine left the bridge I looked out of one of the cab windows and saw the Reading express. She was flying shoreward. I should judge she was about two miles away when I first saw her, and she was traveling in a cloud of dust. There was a Camden and Atlantic train, an accommodation, moving toward me also, and in the same direction as the express, and from what I saw I think they were racing.

"I had whistled for signals on leaving the draw bridge, and as I approached the crossing, I looked up and saw that I had a clear track. I knew that the white being set against me, the red must be showing against the Reading. I said, I could not be otherwise. I stuck to my post, believing the Reading train would stop. When I was on the crossing, I saw the train coming with unslackened speed, and I shouted to Newell: 'My God, Morris, he's not going to stop!' Then I followed the first impulse, and leaped from my seat to the floor, and then to the step. I hesitated about jumping after I was on the step, and then, through some inconceivable impulse, I sprang back into the cab. Had I leaped I would have been buried beneath the wreck. My fireman also stuck on the engine and was uninjured. When the crash came, my engine broke loose and ran down the track. When I ran back, the sights and sounds I witnessed unnerved me, and I have been in a trembling state ever since. I shall never forget the sight presented by the Reading engine as she rushed toward us."

A VERITABLE DEATH TRAP.

The Crossing Where the Wreck Occurred Always Dangerous.

ATLANTIC CITY, July 31.—It seems marvelous that the list of killed and wounded in last night's wreck is not much longer than it is. Why the whole trainload of excursionists and a part, at least, of the passengers on the Reading's flier were not killed is hard to understand, and had it not been for that great life saver, the air brake, the total of the dead must have been enormous. It was the air brake that stopped the last two cars of the Pennsylvania train from telescoping, and it was the air brake that prevented the Reading cars from piling on top of each other.

The fatal "X" where the accident occurred has long been looked upon as a death trap. Those who have watched the heavily loaded trains dodging each other at that point for years find little to wonder at in the accident. The fatality was bound to come, and there is one consolation in thinking it was no worse. There was little reason why more should not have been killed and injured.

For years the crossing has been maintained. The railroads approach each other with a sweep, cross, and then run side by side into the city. The rivalry between the roads for years has been great. Fast time and low fares from Philadelphia and Camden have forced the roads to take on every dollar that could be taken. It is asserted that it was a most common occurrence for the trains of the three roads which centre near the "X" to race. The officials of the roads had forbidden the practice, but when two trains were making for the point of the "X" at the same moment it was not human nature for the engineers to allow any advantage beyond what they were forced to.

The regular passengers on the roads have always looked for these races, and have been disappointed when the rivals did not meet, for it spoiled the ride not to have the brush on the home stretch. It is asserted by some that as the Reading train flew toward the "X" last night on its destructive course, it was racing with a train on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad. This was the impression of Engineer John Kreiner of the ill-fated West Jersey train.

It is recalled that a couple of years ago there was a very narrow escape from a similar accident at the same point. A West Jersey train, with Engineer Scott, approached the crossing and was given the white arm. Just as the engine was getting under way a Reading express dashed across the bridge, and, despite the red arm shown against it, kept on and rushed toward the crossing. Engineer Scott was running his train very slowly, and when he saw the express pass the signal post he reversed his engine, and, although he threw his passengers about his cars, escaped running upon the crossing, while the Reading express ran on a switch that some one who had seen the danger had thrown open. The engine was derailed. Engineer Scott was publicly thanked by the officers of his company for his cool work in a trying position.

Railroad men who are familiar with the place where the accident happened say that the operator will be cleared. The signal he has is locking, but manually, and controlled by electricity, which operated when a train entered the block and would not unlock electrically until the train had passed out of the block. It was still automatically and electrically locked this morning.

Was Farr's Last Run Indeed.

ATLANTIC CITY, July 31.—It developed to-night that last night's ride, which ended in disaster and death, was for Engineer Farr to have terminated in a change of circumstances and a happier life. It was to have been his last ride on the engine, and the second man in the cab, who was also killed, and whose identity has not been fully established, was to have succeeded him in the place.

Farr and his wife had been saving money for several years, and had managed to accumulate enough to stock a little store on Atlantic Avenue with meat rations. To-day had been fixed for the beginning of the new career. But to-day the store is closed.

COTTON CAME IN GILDED HANDS.

First Bale of This Season's Georgia Crop Will Be Sold at Auction.

The first bale of this season's Georgia cotton reached this city yesterday, and aroused much enthusiasm in the vicinity of the Cotton Exchange. It came from J. T. Stewart & Sons of Savannah, and was consigned to Fatman & Schwarz.

The bale was encircled by six iron bands, gilded. It will be sold at auction in the Cotton Exchange to-day.

The weight of this bale of cotton is 510 pounds, and a tag fastened to one of the gilded hoops contains the following inscription:

FIRST BALE—CROP 1896-1897.
McKINLEY AND GOLD. NO 16 TO 1 FOR US. NO FIAT MONEY.
OUR GREETING TO THE EMPIRE STATE OF THE NORTH.
SAVANNAH, GA.

A lively boom developed in the cotton market in consequence of "crop scare" news from several of the Southern States. Prices advanced steadily under heavy trading, and at the close of the market there was a net increase in quotations of about 25 points.

LAYING OFF CAPITOL EMPLOYES.

Two Hundred Go Because Money Is Being Spent Too Fast.

ALBANY, July 31.—About 200 of the personal appointees in the Construction Department of the Capitol will be laid off to-morrow. At one of its recent meetings, the Capitol Commission adopted a resolution that no men be placed at work save at a meeting of the commission. This resolution has been violated since the day of its adoption, until the pay roll contains about 800 names.

This number of men could not possibly be utilized on that part of the building to be finished by day labor, and as the $150,000 appropriation for the purpose was nearly gone rapidly, it was decided to cut down the pay roll. The pay roll for the last two weeks was close to $25,000.

It is said that while but a sixth of the work contemplated under the three-hundred-and-ten-thousand-dollar appropriation has been completed, that about $100,000 of the amount has been expended in wages and salaries.

An Obdurate Would-Be Citizen.

There was a lively scrimmage on the third floor of the Post Office Building yesterday afternoon at about 1 o'clock, in which a stout German waiting to become a citizen, defied the authority of two United States Deputy Marshals and tore the garments of one of them in resisting efforts to remove him. About 200 applicants for naturalization were waiting for their papers, and, as it was after the hour at which applications were received, Deputy Marshal Noonan requested them to depart and return this morning. All obeyed except the German, who declared that he had a right to be there and would not go until he was made a citizen. He weighed about 250 pounds, and it required the united strength of two Deputy Marshals to remove him from the courtroom and place him in an elevator.

Boy Drinks Whisky and Dies.

YONKERS, N. Y., July 31.—George Hudler, five years old, a son of George Hudler, died at 5 o'clock A. M. to-day, after a short illness. He complained of feeling ill Sunday, and his mother gave him some whisky and sugar. Another dose was given to him yesterday morning. His mother also gave him some coffee. George fell ill shortly afterward and did not awake. Dr. John Ling, summoned last night, but he could not arouse the little fellow, who remained unconscious and died to-day. Coroner Miles investigated the case and said he thought the whisky caused the boy's death. An autopsy will be held to-morrow.

Wing Held for Carrying a Blackjack.

Charlie Wing, a laundryman of 14 Mott Street, was held in $1,500 bail for trial by Magistrate Brann, in the Centre Street Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of carrying a blackjack.

Wing was arrested Thursday night at the Bowery and Pell Street for quarreling with a Bowery tough, who ran away. Wing, when searched, was found to have a leaden blackjack of the finest make in his sleeve, the leather thong wrapped about his wrist.

Died Leaving 86 Descendants.

Mrs. Mary F. Stouter, who was born in Germany in 1807, died yesterday in New-Rochelle, N. Y. She was the widow of Francis J. Stouter. She leaves four sons, one daughter, thirty grandchildren, forty-three great-grandchildren, and eight great-great-grandchildren.

ASLEEP, AND FELL THREE STORIES.

Perhaps James Dalton Dreamed He Was in Swimming and Dived.

James Dalton, the nine-year-old son of Mrs. Mary Dalton, a widow living on the third floor of the tenement house 405 Eleventh Avenue, had a narrow escape from death early yesterday morning. While asleep he fell through the airshaft into the basement of the house.

Mrs. Dalton has nine young children. James slept with several of his brothers in a small bedroom, in which there is a window opening into the airshaft. Before the children went to bed Thursday night Mrs. Dalton closed the airshaft window, as she feared one of them might fall down the shaft.

The tenants were aroused just before 2 o'clock yesterday morning by a crash, followed by a child's screams for help. Mrs. Dalton was awakened with the rest, and, running into the room where the children slept, she found James missing. The window opening into the airshaft was open.

James was found lying at the bottom of the shaft. He was taken back to his mother's apartments. He was severely cut about the head and back, and complained of severe pains in the back. He could not tell how he had met with the accident. It is supposed that he got up in his sleep and opened the window. As he had taken off his night clothes, it is believed he dreamed he was in swimming, and dived out of the window. Across the shaft, on the second floor below, there was a board which was used by the tenants on that floor for storing pots and pans. The lad in his descent struck this board and broke it. This lessened the force of his fall.

The lad was taken to Roosevelt Hospital, where his external wounds were dressed. When the boy recovered consciousness he told Dr. Eberman, who attended him, believes he is internally injured, he begged so hard to leave the hospital that his mother took him home in a carriage. He was resting comfortably last night.

CONTRACTORS AND TAILORS FIGHT

Open War Expected Between Them—Distress Among the Strikers.

The leaders of the striking tailors and the associated contractors who a week ago pledged themselves to friendship and called each other brothers are now at daggers' points and are applying to each other the choicest epithets in their vocabulary.

Open war between them is expected to-morrow or Monday, when the contractors say they will open their shops, start work, and take on union or non-union men, but they will not make settlements as individuals.

Manager Schoenfeld of the tailors said that the men were not worried over the threats of the contractors to open their shops with non-union hands or others. Several contractors had already settled with the union as individuals, and by Monday or Tuesday more contractors would settle, and the remainder would gradually fall into line. The brotherhood would certainly insist on all settlements with every individual contractor.

A good deal of distress is prevailing among many of the striking tailors. They have families to support, and have spent what little money they had in paying dues. The wives of the strikers hired push carts yesterday and peddled fruit, in the east side streets. One striker hired a corn stand near Walhalla Hall and sold corn and water at a cent a glass.

The striking children's jacket makers went back to their headquarters, 61 Hester Street, yesterday, and with Louis Schmidt, their walking delegate, said the contractors were setting up, and the strike would probably be declared off in a day or two. Two of the contractors got into a angry dispute with the strikers' Executive Committee. The committee charged that the contractors had introduced new machines into their shops which would do away with tailors. Contractors and committee swore at each other for a little while, and then the contractors withdrew, saying that they would call again.

TIPSY SAILOR MEN HAVE A FIGHT.

One Man Badly Hurt with a Capstan Bar, but No Charges Made.

There was a fight early yesterday morning on the steamship Berlin, of the Atlantic Transportation Company, lying at Pier 29 North River. As a result Fireman Albert W. Moore, thirty years old, of that ship, lies in St. Vincent's Hospital with a fractured skull, caused by a blow from a capstan bar. The following are under arrest: John Ingles, thirty-three years old; John Lyons, twenty-seven years old; John H. Kilvea, twenty-two years old; all residing in Moore, of London, England. All are firemen on the Berlin.

The ship's crew was paid off yesterday, and nearly every man on board went ashore, and nearly every one returned at midnight. And The Lord alone knows what happened over a dozen-glass piece which a dispute arose over. The cabin he had not spent all of his money as it is and theirs. One of them struck him with the capstan bar, but what took to the scene of the fight. Moore, who is a Grand Army veteran, told the police he had fought with the firemen in defense of the colored man. Ingles, Lyons, and Kilvea did not think Mr. Stevens was to blame in the matter, and refused to make complaint against him. Moore was not so much set against Stevens as were many of the others, however.

Edward M. Shepard appeared as counsel for the accused men, and in his address before the Commissioners said it would be a shame to grant a license for a saloon to be situated in the gateway of the city. He then pointed the beautiful park that had cost the city over $5,000,000, and said it would be a shame to spoil its entrance by having a saloon on one of its corners right in front of the bridge.

The Police Commissioners, after considering the matter, refused to grant the license, and the place has been empty ever since.

Under the new law, however, all a person who wishes to open a bar has to do is to prove good character and apply for a certificate, pay his money, and open the hotel.

All of these things Mr. Murphy has done, and Monday he did open the new hotel.

The Rev. Dr. Abbott, who opposed the granting of a license for this place, is in Europe.

MURPHY WILL HAVE HIS "HOTEL"

A License Was Refused to Him by Brooklyn's Board of Excise.

Under the Raines law there have been springing up in Brooklyn like mushrooms. Localities that will not support a single legitimate hotel under any circumstances now have anywhere from two to twenty of these hostelries, and on Sundays they are all open and doing a thriving business.

Michael Murphy, who for a year and a half has owned the property at High and Livingston Streets, Brooklyn, facing the bridge, decided to consolidate and open in future the place up for a hotel and saloon. It was the intention, as well as the time, to make a first-class hotel of it, and all he wanted was a license.

As soon as the members of Plymouth Church heard of the attempt to open another saloon at the bridge entrance they started an agitation, which proved successful. The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, his assistant, the Rev. Grace Potter, and many others appeared before the Brooklyn Board of Excise Commissioners and opposed the granting of a license on the ground that there was sufficient accommodation in that vicinity, and that there was no necessity for another.

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KICKED A COLORED PASTOR OUT.

He Told Trustee Stevens that He Went to War for the Bounty.

SING SING, N. Y., July 31.—Police Justice M. C. Palmer of this village to-day rendered a decision in a case which

CHAPTER VI. OF CHARTER

PROVIDES MAINLY FOR THE CITY'S FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

If Adopted, Bonds Without Date for Redemption Will Be Issued in Such Denominations that Small Savers and Investors Will Be Enabled to Purchase Them—Administrative Offices Will Be Established in the Boroughs.

LONG BEACH, L. I., July 31.—William C. De Witt of the sub-committee of the Greater New-York Commission, gave to-day for publication Chapter VI. of the draft of the charter for Greater New-York. It is, in substance and in its methods of administration, largely a reproduction, in codified form, of the charter of the City of New-York, made applicable to the large municipality in mind. Its distinctive administrative features consist in placing a Deputy Tax Collector, Auditor, and Treasurer in the Municipal Building of the Borough of Brooklyn for the transaction of the business of their respective departments pertaining to the Boroughs of Williamsburg and Brooklyn, now constituting the City of Brooklyn; and in lesser force, seating officers of the same departments in the Borough of Queens and in the Borough of Richmond.

There is a new and quite radical plan for the conduct of the city debt, briefly and sugges tively stated for the consideration of the commission in Section 125. It will be more fully formulated if it shall meet the approbation of the commission and the general public. It provides for the eventual funding of the city debt in interminable bonds, or bonds for the payment of which, except as to the payment of interest, no definite period is fixed. It would relieve the city, if adopted, of the imperative necessity of raising from $3,000,000 to $8,000,000 annually by taxation to swell its sinking funds. It has no model, unless it be in the character of British consols. It is particularly applicable to municipal debts in this State, it is believed, because of the section of the Constitution of the State which renders it impossible for any city to create a debt in amount exceeding 10 per cent. of the assessed valuation of its real estate. Under this Constitutional provision, the commission believes there can be no sound reason why a city should be compelled to pay off any portion of its debt within fixed periods of time. Liquidation of debt by a city is made use of only for the purpose of creating new and further debt. The taxpayer pays off an outstanding obligation to the end merely that another obligation shall take its place. It may be, therefore, much wiser, the commission thinks, to permit the city voluntarily to raise annually only so much toward the payment of its debt as may be in keeping with the financial condition of the time, or needful to an economical conduct of its finances.

Arbitrary sinking funds were, of course, indispensible before the adoption of the Constitutional amendment," said Mr. De Witt to-day, "and it is quite apparent that when a large volume of bonds is to fall due at a given date, preparation to meet them must be made in annual installments in anticipation of their maturity; but with interminable bonds, never in whole to exceed 10 per cent. of the value of the real estate of the city, there would be no reason why the sinking funds should not be voluntarily, instead of arbitrarily collected from the taxpayer. The longer the bond has to run, the higher is the price it will bring; and these bonds would run forever. The city could only redeem them by purchase in the market."

Provision for Removing Mayor.

The last section of Chapter V. of the proposed new Constitution had not been prepared when the work of the sub-committee was last given to the public. It declares the conditions under which the Mayor may be removed and is as follows:

SEC. 43. The Mayor may be removed from office by the Governor in the same manner as Sheriffs, except that the Governor may direct the inquiry provided by law to be conducted by the Attorney-General, and after the charges have been reduced to writing by the Governor, pending the investigation, suspend the Mayor for a period not exceeding thirty days.

Chapter VII. deals first with the Controller, and defines the work of the Finance Department, which, under the new charter, would not differ much from that at the present time. It provides for the settlement of claims, the auditing of contracts which require assents, the appointment of a Deputy Controller, bureaus, the publication annually of a financial statement, the application of money accruing for interest on the sales of lands for unpaid taxes, assessments, and Croton water rents to the account of the fund designated "lands purchased for taxes and assessments"; the publication of certain lands for markets, and sureties in street-cleaning contracts.

Bureau for Collecting Revenues.

Provision is made for a bureau for the collection of rents, interest on bonds and mortgages and revenue arising from the use or sale of property belonging to or managed by the city, and the management of markets; a bureau for the collection of taxes, with offices in the boroughs of Bowling Green, Brooklyn, Richmond, and Queens; a bureau for the collection of assessments and arrears, an auditing bureau, and a bureau for the reception of all moneys paid into the treasury of the city and for the payment of money on warrants drawn by the Controller and countersigned by the Mayor. Deputy officials of all these bureaus, it is provided shall have offices in the main boroughs of the greater city.

The section providing for the dedication of certain lands for markets is as follows:

SEC. 85. The lands in the Ninth Ward of said city bounded on the north by Bloomfield Street, on the east by Washington Square North, on the east by West Street and Tenth Avenue, and on the west by Thirteenth Avenue, being a portion of the lands hereinafter set apart by law for use as a market place, are hereby dedicated to market purposes, and shall be used and occupied as such in the manner that may be designated and prescribed by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund who shall have full power and authority in respect thereto. Said Commissioners of the Sinking Fund may, in their discretion, lease said lands so used for public market purposes for such term of years, with such covenants, and for such annual rental, as in their judgment shall be for the best interests of the city, or may prepare the same for use as a public market. The block of ground in said ward bounded on the north by Little Twelfth Street, on the south by Gansevoort Street, on the east by Washington Street, and on the west by West Street and Tenth Avenue, is hereby declared to be a public market place, and shall be kept for the exclusive use of farmers and market gardeners. The Finance Department shall have sole charge and control of said public market place and of the wagons employed in the business of selling farm and garden produce in said city, and shall have power to make reasonable regulations touching fees, the hours during which the said business shall be conducted, and the general management of the same.

City's Bonds and Obligations.

Title 2 deals with the bonds and obligations of the city. The important parts of it follow:

CONTROLLER TO CREATE A PUBLIC FUND CONSOLIDATED STOCK.

SEC. 87. All stock in the City of New-York hereafter issued in pursuance of laws already passed, or which may be hereafter passed, authorizing the issue of stock or bonds of the City of New-York, shall, unless such laws passed after April 6, 1871, shall otherwise provide be known as "consolidated stock of the City of New-York," and be issued under the authority of this and the following sections, as well as under the authority of said laws. Any holder of any of the city stock or bonds of the said City of New-York, issued previous to April 6, 1871, may exchange the same for the consolidated city stock herein authorized to be issued, upon such terms and conditions as shall be determined and offered by the Controller.

FAITH OF CITY PLEDGED FOR REDEMPTION THEREOF.

SEC. 88. The faith and credit of the City of New-York shall be and is hereby pledged for the redemption and payment of the said consolidated city stock and the interest thereon, which consolidated city stock so issued shall bear on its face a reference to the act by which its issue is authorized. The said consolidated city stock shall be in form as may be designated by the said Controller, and shall be signed by the said Controller and the Mayor of the City of New-York, and sealed with the common seal of the said City of New-York, and attested by the City Clerk.

THE SAME TO BE REGISTERED OR COUPON STOCK.

SEC. 89. The consolidated city stock so authorized to be issued shall be registered or coupon stock in sums not less than $500 each share, except as in the next section provided, conditioned to be paid in said coin or in the legal currency of the United States, at the option of the said Controller, and shall be made redeemable at a period not less than twenty years, nor more than fifty years, from the date thereof; said stock shall bear an interest not exceeding 6 per cent. per annum. Such interest shall be made payable quarterly or semi-annually, in the City of New-York, or at any other place to be fixed by the said Controller at the time of the issue of said stock.

COUPON CONSOLIDATED COUNTY STOCK, HOW CONVERTED. TRANSFER.

SEC. 90. The coupon consolidated county stock of the County of New-York may be converted into registered stock at any time, at the option of the holder of the coupon stock, and the said Controller is hereby authorized to issue registered stock therefor, in manner and form as hereinbefore provided. And such registered stock shall be transferable at the option of the holder at any time, under such rules and regulations as the said Controller shall prescribe.

DENOMINATION OF BONDS ISSUED IN EXCHANGE.

SEC. 91. Whenever it shall be lawful to issue any bonds of the City of New-York in exchange for any bonds issued pursuant to law prior to April 16, 1859, the same shall be issued in denominations of $20, $50, $100, and $500, and upward each. Without pecuniary disadvantage to the said City of New-York preference shall, as far as practicable, be given to applicants for the smallest amounts and smallest denominations of said bonds in issuing the same.

The sections from 91 to 96 provide for the declaration of bonds exempt from taxation, the registering of certain town bonds, the registering of city improvement stock, and the issue of stock in payment for damages. The chapter then continues as follows:

ADDITIONAL CROTON WATER STOCK.

SEC. 93. It shall be the duty of the Controller, and he is hereby authorized and directed when thereto authorized by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, on requisition of the Commissioner of Public Works to raise, from time to time, on bonds of said city, amounts of money sufficient to pay the sums which may be necessary from time to time to be paid for the acquisition of any real estate, or for the extinguishment of any right, title, interest thereto to be acquired or extinguished under the provisions of the laws relating to the supply of water to the city, together with all expenses necessarily incurred in surveying, locating, and acquiring title to such real estate, or extinguishing claims for damages thereto; and also all such sums as, from time to time, may be found necessary for the construction of aqueducts, reservoirs, dams, sluices, canals, and appurtenances, and all such payments shall be made by the Controller on the certificate of the Commissioner of Public Works; provided, however, the amount so raised shall not in any one year exceed the limitations which, by law, may be or may have been imposed as to the amount of expenditure to be made by the Commissioner of Public Works. The bonds so to be issued shall be entitled "additional Croton water stock of the City of New-York," shall bear interest, at the rate of not exceeding 6 per cent. per annum, and shall be redeemable in not less than ten nor more than fifty years, as the said Controller shall determine to be for the best interest of the said city. The Mayor and Controller of said city are hereby authorized and directed to sign said bonds, and it shall be the duty of the City Clerk to countersign the same and to fix thereto the seal of the city. Such bonds shall not be disposed of at less than par value thereof.

Street and Sewer Bonds.

Sections 97 and 98 deal with drain and dock bonds. Section 99 reads:

AMOUNT OF BONDS THAT MAY BE ISSUED, AND RATE OF INTEREST.

SEC. 99. It shall be lawful for the City of New-York to borrow from time to time, by the issue of bonds, bearing such rate of interest as they may deem proper, not exceeding 6 per centum per annum, such sums as may be necessary to pay all expenses incurred or to be incurred on account of regulating and paving the streets, building sewers, and all other work ordered to be done by contract, under and by virtue of ordinances heretofore passed by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, or which may be hereafter passed by the Municipal Assembly of the City of New-York, the expense whereof is to be afterward collected by assessment on the property benefited by said work or works, or on account of any local improvement or other public work heretofore made or performed, or that shall be hereafter made or performed, under and by virtue of the authority of any law in all cases in which the said expense is to be paid in whole or in part by assessment upon the property benefited. Such bonds shall be issued by the Controller when authorized by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, in sums of not less than $50, for such period as said Controller may determine, not exceeding ten years. No moneys shall be paid out of the proceeds of said bonds on account of any contract hereinafter referred to until a certificate of said contract has been filed with the Controller of said city by the head of the department having such work in charge, and also a certificate in writing from the head of such department that the amount claimed to be paid for is due, and the amount of such payment. On work contracted for subsequent to May 7, 1872, or hereafter contracted for, no interest shall be charged on the monthly or other intermediate payments to any contractor, and 20 per centum, and no more, shall be reserved from the amount or value of work specified and certified from time to time to the Controller of said city, by the proper officer, to have been done by any contractor, and such reserved 20 per centum shall be paid to such contractor on or before the expiration of thirty days from the completion and acceptance of the work.

Section 100 provides for proposals for city bonds and stocks. The charter then makes provision for the issue of bonds to pay bonds falling due, authorizes borrowing to meet deficiencies in arrears of assessments, provides for bonds for State taxes and in an inundation of taxes, borrowing to meet deficiencies and arrears of assessments, defraying by bonds certain expenses of condemning unsafe buildings, paying certain judgments with bonds, raising money to prevent contagious diseases, paying the expense of supplying water meters.

City Chamberlain's Department.

Title 3 deals with the City Chamberlain and the work of his department. The first two sections provide for his appointment for four years, and define his duties. Section 114 reads:

PUBLIC MONEYS: WHERE TO BE DEPOSITED.

SEC. 114. The said Chamberlain and Mayor and Controller shall, by a majority vote, by written notice to the Controller, designate the banks or trust companies in which all moneys of the City of New-York shall be deposited, and they, by like notice in writing, from time to time, may change the banks and trust companies thus designated; but no such bank or trust company shall be designated unless its officers shall agree to pay into the city treasury interest on the daily balances at a rate to be fixed by the Mayor and Chamberlain and the said Controller of the City of New-York, by a majority vote, which rate shall be so fixed quarterly, on the first days of February, May, August, and November in each year, according to the current rate of interest upon like balances deposited in banks and trust companies in the City of New-York by private persons and corporations. The said Chamberlain shall keep books showing the receipts and payments of moneys, and designating the sources of the same, and also showing the amounts paid from time to time on account of the several appropriations, and no warrants shall be paid on account of any appropriations after the same shall have been exhausted by the specific purpose shall have been expended. The said Chamberlain shall once in each week report in writing to the Mayor and to the Controller all moneys received by him, the amount of liabilities paid by him since his last report, and the amount remaining to the credit of the city. The Chamberlain shall receive the sum of ——— dollars annually, and no more, for the services as Chamberlain of said city, and as County Treasurer of the County of New-York, in lieu of all salary and of all interest, fees, commissions and emoluments; and all such interest, fees, commissions, and emoluments shall be paid over by him into the treasury of the city treasury, except that the commissions or compensation provided by law, and received by him for receiving and paying over the State taxes, and all interest which accrues on deposits shall be paid by him to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and the said Chamberlain and such clerks and assistants as may be necessary, whose salaries, together with all the expenses of his office, shall be paid wholly by him, and shall in no case be a public charge.

This is the section as to the Chamberlain's fees:

SEC. 117. The Chamberlain is entitled, for the services specified in this section, to the following fees: For receiving money paid into the court, one-half of 1 per centum upon the sum so received. For paying out the same, one-half of 1 per centum upon the sum so paid out. For invested, not exceeding $200, and one-quarter of 1 per centum upon the excess over $200. For receiving the interest upon an investment, and paying the same to the person entitled thereto, one-half of 1 per centum upon the interest so received and paid.

Payment of money to the Commissioners of Emigration is provided for in the following section:

CERTAIN PAYMENTS TO COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

SEC. 118. It shall be the duty of the Chamberlain to pay over from time to time to the Commissioners of Emigration, out of the moneys received by him as and upon alien passengers arriving at the Port of New-York, all such sums of money as may be necessary for the execution of the inspection laws of the State of New-York, with the execution of which the Commissioners of Emigration now are or may hereafter be charged by law, and to take the vouchers of the Commissioners of Emigration for all such payments. And it shall be the duty of the said Chamberlain to pay over annually, on the 1st of January in each year, to the Treasury of the United States the net produce of all such duties collected and received by him after the payments to the Commissioners of Emigration, aforesaid, and take the receipts of the Secretary of the Treasury therefor.

Sinking and Redemption Funds.

The fourth title covers the sinking fund, and it is to the sections in it that Mr. De Witt calls particular attention, the one especially deserving notice being Section 125. The sections follow:

COMMISSIONERS OF SINKING FUND. POWERS. MAY REDEEM CITY'S DEBT.

SEC. 119. There shall be a Board of Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, composed of the Mayor, Chamberlain, Controller, President of the Council, and Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen, with all the powers and duties now assigned, designated, and reposed by law or ordinance in the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, of the City of Brooklyn, and of Long Island City, or the officers intrusted with similar powers or duties in either of the municipal corporations or parts of municipal corporations, including the County of Richmond, consolidated with the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York by this act. The said board shall, except as in this act otherwise specifically provided, have power to sell or lease, for the highest marketable price or rental, at public auction or by sealed bids, and always after public advertisement and appraisal under the direction of said board, any city property, except wharves and piers, but not for a term longer than ten years, nor for a renewal for a longer term than ten years. But if said property be market property, excepting the market between Sixteenth and Seventeenth Streets, east of Avenue C; the market in Gouverneur Slip, and the market in Old Slip, it shall not be sold or leased unless under a condition that the purchaser or lessee thereof shall maintain said market property as and for the purposes of a public market for at least ten years from and after such sale or lease, and under the ordinances of the Common Council, or of the Department of Health, or under stipulations in the deed of sale or lease. The proceeds of said sale or leasing shall, on receipt therefor, after paying necessary charges, be immediately paid to the credit of the sinking fund. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund in their discretion, and they are hereby empowered in such discretion to cancel any portion of the indebtedness of the City of New-York held by them, in such manner of such and every of the municipal corporations consolidated with the corporation known as the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by this act, and of the County of Richmond, which shall become due from pursuant to the provisions thereof, which is by law redeemable from the sinking fund, and to sell any stocks and bonds which they may hold that are not payable from said fund, and with the proceeds of the sale of stocks and bonds to buy any other stocks and bonds which are payable from said fund.

REDEMPTION SINKING FUND TO BE CONTINUED.

SEC. 120. The fund known as "the sinking fund of the City of New-York for the redemption of the city debt," and the fund known as "the sinking fund of the City of Brooklyn," and the like funds of each and every of the municipal corporations or parts of corporations by this act consolidated with the corporation known as "the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York," and the County of Richmond, shall be continued, and any excess there may be in said fund, after providing for the payment of the bonds and stocks of the City of New-York, as constituted by this act, payable therefrom, as provided by law, shall form a fund for the payment of other bonds and stocks of said city, as by this chapter provided. All moneys and revenues of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, or of the City of Brooklyn, or of Long Island City, or of any of the municipal corporations or parts of corporations consolidated as aforesaid, or of the County of Richmond, heretofore pledged and appropriated to and constituting and forming said sinking fund as hereby constituted, shall continue to be and the same are hereby pledged and appropriated to the said fund until all of said bonds and stocks of the City of New-York as hereby constituted shall be fully and finally redeemed.

INTEREST SINKING FUND: WHEN TO BE TRANSFERRED TO REDEMPTION FUND.

SEC. 121. The fund known as "the sinking fund of the City of New-York," for the payment of interest accruing and to accrue upon the stocks of said city, until the same be fully and finally redeemed, and all like funds in any of the municipal corporations or parts of municipal corporations hereby consolidated with the corporation known as the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, and in the County of Richmond, shall be continued, and after providing for the interest on the bonds and stocks of the City of New-York now payable therefrom as provided by law, and also the interest on the bonds and stocks of said city purchased and held, and to be purchased and held for investment by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of said city, except revenue bonds issued in anticipation of the collection of taxes, including the bonds and stocks and the interest thereon of any and all of the municipal corporations consolidated as aforesaid, the proceeds of which bonds shall be transferred to the sinking fund for the redemption of the debt of the City of New-York as by this act constituted, and which transferred funds are hereby appropriated to the revenues and moneys aforesaid pledged and appropriated to the last-mentioned sinking fund until the bonds and stock of the City of New-York as by this act constituted are fully redeemed and paid.

MONEYS RECEIVED FOR LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS ASSIGNED TO REDEMPTION FUND.

SEC. 122. All moneys now in the Treasury of said city heretofore collected and received in payment or on account of assessments made and confirmed for local improvements in said city, and all moneys which shall hereafter be collected and received in payment or on account of assessments made and confirmed, or which may be made and confirmed, for local improvements completed prior to June 3, 1878, shall be paid into the sinking fund for the redemption of the city debt, and the same, and moneys aforesaid, in addition to the revenues and moneys aforesaid, pledged and appropriated to said sinking fund for the payment of the bonds and stock of said city, to be paid and redeemed therefrom as hereinbefore provided.

FUNDS AND REVENUES PLEDGED TO REDEMPTION OF CITY DEBTS.

SEC. 123. Between the city and its creditors, holders of its bonds and stocks as aforesaid, including the bonds and stocks of the municipal corporations or parts of municipal corporations consolidated with the corporation known as the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, as well as those of the latter corporation, and of the County of Richmond, there shall be and there is hereby declared to be a contract, that the revenues of the city, including all the corporations last stated, and said County of Richmond, and the funds to be collected from assessments pursuant to any law within the City of New-York as by this act constituted, shall form a fund for the redemption of the city debt, shall be accumulated and applied only to the purposes of said sinking fund as prescribed by law, until all of said debt is fully redeemed and paid, as herein provided.

SINKING FUND NOT TO BE ALIENATED OR DIMINISHED.

SEC. 124. Nothing in this title contained shall be held to require or authorize the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to use or apply any part of the accumulations in said Sinking Fund for the redemption of the city debt or the revenues of said fund in any manner whatever, whereby the security of said fund for the payment of the bonds and stocks of said city for which said fund is now pledged by law, and which are a charge on said fund, shall be alienated or impaired, and the said bonds and stocks so secured by law and the said fund shall be considered as a pledge and appropriation of the revenues and moneys aforesaid pledged and appropriated to the last-mentioned sinking fund until the bonds and stock of the City of New-York as by this act constituted are fully redeemed and paid.

COMMISSIONERS MAY CALL IN BONDED DEBT. CONSOLIDATED STOCK.

SEC. 125. The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund are hereby authorized and empowered to call in, pay, and redeem any portion of the bonded debt constituting a charge upon the Treasury of the City of New-York, as constituted by this act, other than revenue bonds, issued in anticipation of the collection of taxes when they may deem it to be advantageous for the interest of the city so to do, and for this purpose the said Commissioners of the Sinking Fund are hereby empowered to authorize by concurrent vote, and direct the Controller to issue and sell or exchange therefor at not less than par, "consolidated stock" of said city, payable within a period of not less than twenty nor more than fifty years from the date of issue thereof, and at a rate of interest not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum, and of the Long Island City, or the officers intrusted with similar powers or duties in either of the municipal corporations or parts of municipal corporations, including the County of Richmond, consolidated as by this section authorized, after fully providing for the preferred bonds and stocks of said city, as in the preceding section specified, shall form a charge upon the said Sinking Fund for the redemption of said bonded debt falling due not exchanged for or redeemed from the proceeds of consolidated stock as herein provided may be paid from said Sinking Fund for the redemption of the city debt, provided such payment shall not in any way impair the preferred claims thereon as in the preceding section specified, and provided also, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund shall deem it to be for the best interests of the city that such payment shall be so made. Or, in lieu of the consolidated stock aforesaid, and for the purpose stated in this section, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund when authorized thereto by the Municipal Assembly, and a concurrent vote of all of said Commissioners, shall issue consolidated stock payable at an interminable period of time, but at the rate of interest not exceeding five per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, for the purchase of which, at equal or unequal amounts to be fixed by ordinance, there may be raised in the taxes annually levied upon the city, such amounts as the Municipal Assembly may authorize with the concurrence of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.)

PREFERRED BONDS AND STOCKS TO BE PAID FROM THE SINKING FUND.

SEC. 126. From the said sinking fund for the redemption of the city debt shall be paid and redeemed all preferred bonds and stocks of said city as by this title authorized.

ASSESSMENTS FOR LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS TO BE PAID TO COMMISSIONERS.

SEC. 127. The assessments made for local improvements prior to the 9th day of June, 1880, by the corporation known as the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, including assessments for improvements contracted for or authorized by said corporation prior to said date, shall, when collected, be paid over to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the city, and applied by them in accordance with law.

ALTERATION OF RATES PROHIBITED.

SEC. 128. It shall not be lawful for the City of New-York, or for any officer or board thereof, to make any alteration of rates or charges affecting any item or source of the revenues of either of the sinking funds of said city or of the general fund which may tend to a diminution of the receipts from such source of revenue, or either of them, and all the revenues of said corporation not by law otherwise specifically appropriated, shall, when received into the city treasury, be credited to the general funds.

COMMISSIONERS MAY LEASE WHARF PROPERTY. & EXCEPTIONS.

SEC. 129. The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund possess the power, and they are authorized to lease, in the manner provided by law, along with the franchise of a ferry within the city, such wharf property, including wharves, piers, bulkheads, and structures thereon, and slips, docks, and water fronts adjacent thereto, used or required for the purposes of such ferry, owned or possessed, or which hereafter may be owned or possessed by the city, which the corporation of said city is or may become entitled, or of which it may become possessed. Nothing in this section contained shall be held to apply to that portion of the East River which has, by law, been exempted apart for the use of canalboats engaged in the transportation of freights in the Hudson River, coming to tidewater from the canals of the State.

APPLICATIONS FOR LEASES FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES. STATEMENT BY CONTROLLER.

SEC. 130. All applications to lease any real estate for the purposes of the City of New-York, including the premises required in accordance with law for armories and drill rooms and places of deposit for the safe keeping of arms, uniforms, colors, and other property and armor equipage of the National Guard, must be presented to and passed upon by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of said city. It shall be the duty of the Controller, after due inquiry to be made by him, to present to the said Commissioners a statement in writing of the facts relating to any real estate proposed to be leased for the purposes for which such lease is required by the city, with his opinion as to the rental therefor, as to the fair and reasonable rent of said premises. The said Commissioners, upon such report and upon such further inquiry as they in their discretion may make, may authorize a lease of such premises as may be specified in their resolution, at the rent therein set forth, for a period not exceeding five years, but such lease shall not be authorized except at a fair and reasonable rent, and unless the Commissioners are satisfied and shall so express that it would be for the interests of the city that a lease of the premises for the purposes specified should be made. Without the consent of the said Commissioners the premises leased shall not be used during the period of the lease for purposes other than specified in said resolution. If the city shall, prior to the making of the lease, have entered upon the possession of the property, the lease may be made to commence as of the date when the occupation commenced.

LEASE OF CASTLE GARDEN MAY BE RENEWED.

SEC. 131. The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund are authorized and directed to renew, from year to year, the lease of the premises at Castle Garden, now occupied by the Commissioners of Emigration, upon such terms and conditions as may be mutually agreed upon.

CESSION OF CERTAIN LANDS TO FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TO IMPROVE HARLEM RIVER.

SEC. 132. The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, or the Municipal Assembly, are authorized to cede, grant, and convey to the United States, upon such terms, and for such consideration as may be agreed upon by and between said Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, or said Municipal Assembly, and the United States, all the estate, right, title, and interest of the City of New-York in and to any part of the land required for the channel to connect the waters of the Harlem River with the Hudson River, in accordance with the plans for the improvement of the Harlem River, prepared under the direction of the Secretary of War. Whenever any part of said land shall have been ceded by said Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, pursuant to the authority hereby given, it shall be the duty of said Commissioners of the Sinking Fund or a majority of them, to give a certificate under their hands, that the same has been ceded, pursuant to the provisions of this section; and upon the production of such certificate, and upon proof of due compliance on the part of the United States with the terms of cession, it shall be the duty of the Mayor of said city, and the City Clerk, in the name and on behalf of the City of New-York, to execute a proper conveyance of such lands under their hands and the seal of said city.

CERTAIN DUTIES OF COMMISSIONERS RELATIVE TO DOCKS, PIERS, ETC.

SEC. 133. The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund shall perform the duties and possess the powers with reference to docks, piers, and slips, stated in sections — and — of this act.

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS AT AUCTION.

SEC. 134. The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund are authorized upon the application of the Department of Education duly authorized and certified, to sell at public auction at such times and on such terms as they may deem most advantageous for the public interest, any land or lands and the buildings thereon, owned by the City of New-York, occupied or reserved for school purposes, and no longer required therefor, provided, however, that no property shall be disposed of for less sum than the same may be appraised at by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, or a majority of them, at a meeting to be held and on an appraisement made within one month prior to the date of the sale; and at least thirty days' notice of such sale, including a description of the property to be sold, shall be published in the City Record. The money received in payment for the said lands and buildings shall be paid into the Treasury of the city.

Another chapter of the charter will probably be ready next week.

A FEW SIMPLE FACTS

FORMERLY TAUGHT TO CHILDREN.

CHAPTER V.

King Solomon on the Money Question.

1. A false balance is abomination to the Lord,
2. But a just weight is His delight.

Proverbs, Chap. xi., 1.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

The New-York Times

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PLANS OF THE POPULISTS

THEY WILL CONDUCT AN ENTIRELY INDEPENDENT CAMPAIGN.

Propose to Put a Large Force of Speakers at Work and to Send Out a Good Deal of Campaign Literature—Talk of a "Middle of the Road" Presidential Candidate—Senator Stewart Takes a Rosy View of the Outlook.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The Populist National Committee has opened here what probably will be its permanent headquarters. Senator Butler of North Carolina will reach the city soon and arrange plans for the campaign. The Populist National Committee, it is said, will be run entirely independent of the Democratic National Committee. It will make a fight for the ticket nominated just the same as if Bryan was not the nominee of the Chicago Convention. It is said the Populists are arranging to send a large number of speakers into the field, but they will also do much in the way of sending out literature.

The friends of sound money will be interested in the claims being put forth by the third party leaders. Senator Stewart has written an editorial article for the next issue of his paper, giving his views on the number of States which will be carried by Bryan and Sewall. He takes a rosy view of the situation, and figures out the certain election of the Democratic ticket. Here are the Senator's figures:

Sure Democratic States—Alabama, 11; Arkansas, 8; California, 9; Colorado, 4; Delaware, 3; Florida, 4; Georgia, 13; Idaho, 3; Kansas, 10; Kentucky, 13; Louisiana, 8; Maryland, 8; Mississippi, 9; Missouri, 17; Montana, 3; Nebraska, 8; Nevada, 3; North Carolina, 11; North Dakota, 3; Oregon, 4; South Carolina, 9; South Dakota, 4; Tennessee, 12; Texas, 15; Utah, 3; Virginia, 12; Washington, 4; West Virginia, 6; Wyoming, 3. Total, 220.

Doubtful States—Illinois, 24; Indiana, 15; Iowa, 13; Michigan, 14; Minnesota, 9; New-York, 36. Total, 111.

Senator Stewart says he does not think there is much doubt about any of the States classed as doubtful, unless it is in the case of New-York, but for the sake of argument he puts them as doubtful.

Senator Stewart estimates the following States as "probable" for McKinley: Connecticut, 6; Maine, 6; Massachusetts, 15; New-Hampshire, 4; New-Jersey, 10; Ohio, 23; Pennsylvania, 32; Rhode Island, 4; Vermont, 4; Wisconsin, 12. Total, 116.

It is predicted by some of the Washington politicians that the "Middle of the Road" Populists eventually will place a Presidential candidate in the field. These prophets insist that Mr. Bryan will not accept the terms of the Populists' platform, and that Mr. Sewall has no intention of yielding to Mr. Watson, and these things indicate to their minds that there will be a "Middle of the Road" Presidential nominee.

Some say this nominee must be "Tom" Watson of Georgia, while others maintain that Mr. Norton, who got some votes for President in the St. Louis Convention, ought to be the man.

Before leaving Washington for North Carolina, Dr. Mott, ex-Chairman of the National Silver Party, expressed the opinion that there should be no trouble about fusing on Electoral tickets, and, in answer to the query, "Do you believe that either Watson or Sewall will withdraw?" he said he had no idea what would be done in that direction, but he thought it would be a refuse to get out of the other's way, he did not see why that should cause much trouble.

He believed an agreement could be reached by which the candidate for Vice President receiving the larger vote would be united upon in the Electoral College. If Sewall should get the greater number of votes cast in November, the Populist Electors would vote for him; on the other hand, if Watson should get a majority, the Democrats would vote for him.

There are no indications that the Democratic leaders anticipate a general fusion with the Populists, but such People's Party representatives as Peffer, Simpson, and Allen have said that Bryan will receive the votes of the People's Party in the West, no matter what may be the result of the tangle over the second place.

JONES EXPECTED IN WASHINGTON.

Probable He Will Fix His Headquarters at Once and Get to Work.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Senator J. K. Jones of Arkansas, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, is expected to reach the city to-morrow. It is believed he at once will settle the question of the location of National headquarters and will announce the names of the members of the National Executive Committee.

There is a rumor that Senator Gorman will give Chairman Jones the benefit of his counsel and advice provided the National Committee shall establish itself in Washington. The Maryland Senator's country seat being at Laurel, Md.—less than an hour's ride from Washington—such an arrangement might be worked conveniently.

Senator Faulkner, Chairman of the Democratic Congressional Committee, is expected to return to-night from his home, at Martinsburg, whither he went to escape the heat. He will confer with Senator Jones and such other leaders as may be drawn to Washington by the presence of the Chairman of the National Committee.

The only visitor of note at Democratic headquarters to-day was Congressman McCreary of Kentucky, one of the Administration's stanchest supporters and an advocate of "sound money." To the surprise of some of his associates, Mr. McCreary declared his intention of "supporting the ticket named and the platform adopted at Chicago. He does not hesitate to criticise some of the more radical utterances of the platform, but says the whole thing is the deliverance of his party in convention legally assembled, and as a good Democrat he is bound by that action.

CHANGES IN POLICE STATIONS.

Col. Grant Suggests Alterations to Accommodate 800 New Patrolmen.

Col. Frederick D. Grant has prepared a detailed statement to be submitted to the Police Board at its next meeting, of the number of additional policemen required in each precinct in the city and the alterations or additions to station houses necessary to accommodate them. As the Police Board has received authority to increase the force by 800 men, it is necessary to provide accommodations for them. Col. Grant inspected all the station houses last week. He divides the men as follows:

Old Slip, 8; Church Street, 22; City Hall, 2; Oak Street, 10; Leonard Street, 6; Elizabeth street, 8; Madison Street, 8; Mulberry street, 8; Charles Street, 2; Eldridge Street, 12; Delancey Street, 12; Fifth Street, 8; Mercer Street, 30; West Twentieth Street, 8; East Twenty-second Street, 10; West Thirteenth Street, 20; West Thirty-seventh Street, 28; West Forty-seventh Street, 14; East Fifty-first Street, 36; Grand Central Station, 4; West Sixty-eighth Street, 18; East Sixty-seventh Street, 30; West One Hundredth Street, 14; West Eighty-eighth Street, 20; East One Hundred and Fourth Street, 48; East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, 48; West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, 56; High Bridge, 36; West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, 24; Morrisania, 104; Tremont, 30; King's Bridge, 20; patrol boat squad, 4; Westchester, 25.

Col. Grant says that alterations will have to be made in several station houses to accommodate the extra men. He says the West Twentieth Street Station should be condemned and a new one built.

He estimates the cost of the alterations to the East Twenty-second Street Station at $5,000. There is no room to accommodate the extra men in the West Thirtieth Street Station, and Col. Grant says that the building next door can be bought for about $20,000. The East Fifty-first Street Station, he says, is in bad order and should be condemned. There is no room to accommodate extra men. Alterations costing from $5,000 to $6,000 must be made, he says, to the East Sixty-seventh Street Station. There is no room at the King's Bridge Station for the new men. The station is a very poor place, and a new one should be built, Col. Grant says.

The report also recommends the purchase of additional beds and furniture, and the placing of extra locks in nearly all the precincts.

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PRACTICAL TALKS ABOUT SILVER.

Candidate Bryan's Dilemma.

I wonder what Mr. Bryan will say about the silver question in his Madison Square Garden speech next month. The report comes from Lincoln that he and Mrs. Bryan are working like beavers on that speech, and with this report is coupled another that the Bryans hope to make that speech the "greatest oratorical effort" of Mr. Bryan's life.

I fear these reports presage more of gush than argument, more of declamation than of arithmetic. At the same time, I can see that the fifty-three-cent candidate will be confronted by a situation in New-York which is altogether different from that he has faced in the West. The arguments for free silver that move the Western farmer do not appeal strongly to the Eastern business man and wage earner.

If there were no newspapers, Mr. Bryan's way would be clear. He could say to the Western farmer: "Vote for free silver and get two prices for everything you raise on your farm"; he could say to the workingman of the East something directly contradictory of this. The newspapers stand in the way of campaigning of that sort. What Bryan says in Lincoln is read next day in New-York; what he shall say in the notification meeting here will be read in every town in the West that a railroad reaches before it shall be twenty-four hours old.

Now, Mr. Bryan has gone all through the West in the employ of the Bimetallic League preaching cheap money to the farmers. He has reminded them of the low prices of their products—corn so much a bushel, wheat so much, oats so much, hogs so cheap that if the farmer strikes a balance between what a hog has eaten and what he will fetch it will appear that

The New-York Times

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Amusements This Evening.

BASE BALL—In Gotham: New-York—3:30. Manhattan—2:15. Root Garden.

CORN MUSEUM—Waterworks and Concerts—2:30 P. M. and 8 P. M.

GRAND CENTRAL PALACE ROOF GARDENS—Vaudeville—8:15.

HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Roof Garden—Vaudeville—8:15.

KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00. Roof Garden.

MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—Vaudeville—8:15 to 12:00.

MANHATTAN BEACH—Classical Concert—2:00 and 8:00. Band Programme—3:45 and 8:45. Hosler's Chinese Carnival—8:30 and 9:00. Fireworks—8:15.

POLO GROUNDS—New-York vs. Brooklyn—4:00 P. M.

PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—12:30 to 12:00.

TERRACE GARDEN—Fleck Hussar—8:00.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 7.

What Is Going On To-day.

—There will be music at 4 o'clock this afternoon at the Mall, Central Park, and in St. Mary's, Van Cortlandt, Tompkins, Claremont, Crotona, and Clark's Parks.

—Baseball, New-York vs. Brooklyn, Eastern Park, 4 P. M.

—Indian Harbor Yacht Club regatta, Greenwich, Conn.

—Racing at Brighton, 2:30 P. M.

—Bicycle races at Flushing, L. I.

—City Banding Commission.

BULLETIN OF TO-DAY'S NEWS.

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Amelie Takes Carnotie Aid.
Lose Eight Over Forester Tickets.
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McKinley or Sound Money.
Bryan Strikes the Silver Axe.
Gave Her First New-York Party.

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Thousands Delayed on the Bridge.
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A. H. Fusse Charged with Perjury.
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To Inquire Into a Child's Death.

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He Struggled with a Thief.
What the Workingmen Say.
"Count" Zubof Buried.
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Citizens Complain of Street Obstructions.
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Wanted Her Husband Arrested.
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Diamonds in an Old Paper Box.
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In the Real Estate Field.
Business Troubles.

Funeral of Dr. Samuel Swift.

The funeral of Dr. Samuel Swift of Yonkers took place yesterday morning from the Little Church Around the Corner on East Twenty-ninth Street, near Fifth Avenue. The services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Houghton and were brief and of the usual order. There were no pall bearers, and only intimate friends and relatives were at the church. The burial was at Greenwood Cemetery. Dr. Swift died on Wednesday night in Flower Hospital from a stroke of apoplexy, received in a city theatre.

Bequests by Isidore Abrahams.

The will of Isidore Abrahams, filed yesterday in the office of the Surrogate, leaves the entire estate to the widow, Rebecca, for life, and on her death the following bequests are to be paid: The Hachnousach Orchim Association, $1,000; Machziki Iesh'uwath Etz Chaim Society, $1,000; Machziki Talmud Thora Society, $1,000, and to the North American Relief Association for Indigent Jews, $1,000. The residue is to relatives. The amount of the estate is not known.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURES.

From THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S thermometer, on the face of THE TIMES Building, 0 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	TIMES. 1896.	TIMES. 1896.
3 A. M.	59	76	79
6 A. M.	59	72	76
9 A. M.	61	74	78
12 M.	65	74	77
4 P. M.	70	75	79
6 P. M.	69	75	79
9 P. M.	67	69	75
12 P. M.	62	66	70

Average Temperatures Yesterday.

Printing House Square.....70.63
Weather Bureau.....74.00
Weather Bureau, corresponding date 1895.....64.00
Weather Bureau, corresponding date for last twenty years.....73.00

Probabilities for To-day.

In this city: Fair.

Complete "Weather Forecast," Page 7, Column 2.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUG. 1, 1896.

AN HONEST DOLLAR IS
A GOLD DOLLAR
OF THE PRESENT STANDARD
OF WEIGHT AND FINENESS.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

To Readers Going Out of Town.

The New-York Times will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

STUPID TAMMANY.

Every consideration, from the highest to the lowest, should have prompted Tammany to be wise this year. As usual, it has chosen the stupid course. Its Executive Committee declares by resolution that the nomination of BRYAN and SEWALL is a "wise determination of the Democratic National Convention" and pledges to these candidates the loyal and hearty support of Tammany Hall. To be sure, it is something gained, or something saved, that Tammany did not indorse the platform. But it is amazing that the organization should not seize the greatest opportunity of its recent existence and commend itself to the tolerance, if not to the support, of decent men by denouncing the work of the Chicago Convention.

The interests of the city and the conclusions of the Legislature have lately tended toward the separation of National and municipal politics. But, of course, when any political organization almost entirely municipal commits itself to policies of revolution and destruction in National matters it can look for support only to those who would thrive by the wreck and the overthrow of existing institutions.

Tammany has countless sins to answer for, and some of them pretty bad, but for the first time in its history it has openly espoused the cause of dishonest National finance. For that it deserves to be entirely effaced and destroyed. Its most intelligent leaders have opposed the acceptance of BRYAN. Those of its leaders who have accepted him are not intelligent, they are certainly not safe, and we do not believe they are honest.

"AS GOOD AS GOLD"—BUT HOW?

Mr. MCKINLEY, in his speeches, continues to try the patience of those who are waiting for definite assurance from him. He is not only that he is in favor of maintaining the gold standard in this country, but that he recognizes the specific means by which it must be done. In addressing a delegation that visited him at Canton on Thursday he said: "Our currency to-day is good—all of it as good as gold—and it is the unfaltering determination of the Republican Party to so keep and maintain it forever."

This means that thus far the Government has been able to keep our whole complicated currency system on the gold basis, but there is no recognition of the influences that have heretofore threatened it nor of the difficulty which the present Administration has had in maintaining it, and no inkling of the means by which it is to be "maintained forever." Talk about "the rock of public honor, sound finance, and honest currency" and about uniting against "every effort to degrade our currency or debase our credit" is cheap and easy, but what do these glittering generalities mean? The St. John silverites declare with equal fervor that the free coinage of silver will maintain our currency "as good as gold," if not better, and that is a part of the faith of every 16-to-1 bimetallist. Nobody can utter more fervid rhetoric than BRYAN himself in behalf of public honor, sound finance, and honest currency, and he professes with apparent sincerity to believe that the free coinage of silver is necessary to these very things. What does MCKINLEY believe? TELLER and STEWART, JONES of Nevada, and JONES of Arkansas alike, and even the rankest Populist of them all, will protest that they have no intention of degrading the currency or debasing the public credit, and many of their followers believe that the policy to which they are wedded will have a beneficent and not a disastrous effect.

MCKINLEY'S patriotic periods about sound finance and honest money are meaningless until he tells us what he means by them. Does he yet see that the coinage of a huge volume of depreciated silver dollars and the purchase of a large quantity of silver bullion with new Treasury notes are precisely what threatened to make our currency not "as good as gold" and produced the financial trouble with which the Government has been struggling for the last three years? Does he still think that the stopping of that process of undermining the gold standard was a wrongful "striking down" of silver? When Mr. MCKINLEY says that all our currency must be kept "as good as gold," has he any clear idea of what is necessary to that end? If he has, he has thus far failed to give it expression. He has not yet intimated that he considered it necessary to maintain the single gold standard in order to keep the currency "as good as gold" or that he thought the free coinage of silver would "degrade the currency." He still harps upon tariff "protection" as a Republican doctrine on the same footing as "sound money," and he gives no assurance that he would regard "doing something for silver" in return for something for protection as inconsistent with his sound-money professions. The candidate has not yet said a word for the "gold standard" or against a further silver inflation, and until he tells us how the currency is to be maintained "as good as gold" his words are as a "tinkling cymbal" and as "sounding brass."

MORE CHARTER PROVISIONS.

An incomplete chapter of the tentative draft of a charter for Greater New-York was given out by the sub-committee yesterday. It is in the main an adaptation of the first four titles of Chapter 6 of the present Consolidation act of this city relating to the Finance Department and follows its lines pretty closely. These titles cover the subjects of the Controller, the bonds and obligations of the city, the Chamberlain, and the sinking fund.

In dealing with the five bureaus of the Controller's office it is provided with reference to three of them—that for the collection of taxes, that for the collection of assessments, arrears of taxes, and water rents, and the auditing bureau—that they shall have branch offices in Brooklyn, Long Island City, and Richmond County. Under this arrangement there would be four receivers of taxes, four collectors of assessments and arrears, and four auditors, instead of one chief officer for each of these bureaus. One of these in each case would be in charge of the central office whose operations would cover the present city, one in the "borough hall" of Brooklyn dealing with affairs in the boroughs of Brooklyn and Williamsburg, one in Queens, and one in Richmond. So far as collections are concerned, this seems to be a mere matter of convenience, but when it comes to auditing accounts, it is assumed that these will arise from "local improvements or from such matters as are or may be intrusted to the Borough Boards," which brings in one of the dubious aspects of the borough system.

We observe no material departure from the provisions of the Consolidation act in the titles relating to city bonds and to the office of Chamberlain. There is a change proposed in the composition of the Sinking Fund Commission, which would consist of the Mayor, Chamberlain, Controller, President of the Council, and Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen. This assumes the two branches of Council and Board of Aldermen in the Municipal Assembly provided for in the previous chapters, and it properly enough omits from the membership of the Sinking Fund Commission the Recorder, who is a local judiciary officer.

An alternative for the present provision for the issue of "consolidated stock" for the redemption of outstanding bonds is put forward tentatively, giving the Sinking Fund Commission power, with the authority of the Municipal Council and by a concurrent vote of all the Commissioners, to issue "consolidated stock, payable at an interminable period of time," which would only be redeemed by purchase from the proceeds of taxation "at periods and in amounts to be fixed by ordinance." This seems to be a new idea in municipal bonds and is worthy of consideration.

DAIRY HERDS IN ENGLAND.

The London newspapers announce the appointment, on the 10th inst., of a Royal Commission on Tuberculosis, whose duty it will be "to inquire and report what administrative procedures are available and would be desirable for controlling the danger to man through the use as food of meat and milk of tuberculous animals, and what are the considerations which should govern the action of the responsible authorities in condemning for the purposes of food supply animals, carcasses, or meat exhibiting any stage of tuberculosis." This is the second Royal Commission appointed to deal with this question. The first, which was engaged in its work from 1890 to April, 1895, published a report of much value, its inquiries laying a foundation for the labors of the second. Its purpose was to ascertain "the effect of food derived from tuberculous animals upon human health."

As to the prevalence of tuberculosis in the English herds, the first commission remarked that the percentage of diseased animals would not, in all probability, differ greatly from those revealed by the records of the Berlin and Copenhagen slaughterhouses. At Berlin, of 142,874 oxen and cows slaughtered, 21,603, or 15.1 per cent., were tuberculous. At Copenhagen the percentage was 17.7 for 132,294 oxen and cows. "We think it probable," said the Commissioners, "that an appreciable part of the tuberculosis that affects man is obtained through his food. No doubt the largest part of the tuberculosis which man obtains through his food is obtained by means of milk containing tuberculous matter." It was found that "the milk of cows with tuberculosis of the udder possesses a virulence which can only be described as extraordinary."

The danger having been ascertained and clearly pointed out, the second commission is required to show by what measures human consumers of milk and beef can most effectively be protected. Undoubtedly the Commissioners will recommend the testing of cows with tuberculin and the destruction of milk-givers which have the disease. The sanitary authorities in certain parts of this country are considerably in advance of Great Britain with respect to the protection of consumers of milk against tuberculous infection, although it is probable that the average percentage of consumptive cows is lower here than in England.

THE WATSON DILEMMA.

What Mr. STEVENSON would have called the huge welter of competing jurisdictions between SEWALL of Maine and TOM WATSON of Georgia promises to lend an element of relieving humor to the Presidential canvass. The fun of the situation lies in the fact that both of these gentlemen have declared for the middle of the road. WATSON asserts that the clear logic of the situation must compel the retirement of SEWALL from the Chicago ticket. There is no other way. But SEWALL declines to get out to make room for WATSON. In fact, he treats WATSON and his logic with undisguised contempt. And so the matter rests, while BRYAN passes the weary hours of the night in wakeful and anxious cogitation over a dilemma which is much more serious for him than for either SEWALL or WATSON.

The report that WATSON is to be enticed into a withdrawal by the promise of the Georgia Senatorship is evidently a silly invention. This would be to abandon not only the middle of the road, but the entire highway from fence to fence. The determined front of WATSON as he has faced SEWALL and his ferocious language refute the theory that he will consent to allow himself to be disposed of in this pusillanimous way. The tiger cat that has fixed his eye on desirable meat cannot be turned aside by a jug of milk.

We hope both men will stick. The dilemma will put BRYAN to the test and give some measure of the skill of his managers. We need to know more of BRYAN. The little we now know is not a sufficient assurance of his competence for the Presidency. In most respects WATSON would be a more congruous companion upon the ticket than SEWALL. The Maine man is a hard-headed Yankee. There is nothing Yankee or hard-headed about the platform on which BRYAN stands or the party which he leads. TOM WATSON is light-headed and fits better all round. He matches BRYAN better. We do not understand that BRYAN objects to WATSON personally. He does not object to the Populist platform. It is no worse than his own. The question that bothers him is not one of principle, but of expediency. He wants to accept the St. Louis nomination, but he cannot throw SEWALL over. At the present time no satisfactory arrangement has been devised which will allow him to run as a Chicago Populist with SEWALL and as a St. Louis Populist with WATSON.

We are somewhat surprised that WATSON has not suggested the withdrawal of BRYAN himself as a happy solution of the difficulty. WATSON and SEWALL would be a good enough ticket for WATSON.

FACTS FOR MISLED FARMERS.

We suppose that scarcely any Western or Southwestern farmer who has been led by the agents of the mine owners and the inflationist demagogues to believe that the price of farm products has been depressed by what they call "the demonetization of silver in 1873" has ever examined the official or semi-official reports which show how enormously the supply of such products in this country has been increased.

To the statistics which we have recently published concerning the enlarged outputs of wheat, corn, oats, barley, hops, potatoes, and apples we add to-day some figures relating to the annual supplies and exports of hog products. Corn, the greatest of our cereal crops, is exported in the form of such products. A comparatively small quantity goes abroad in the form of grain. The Western and Southwestern farmer has complained that the prices of lard, bacon, hams, &c., as well as the prices of grain, were low. The increasing crops of cereals have been accompanied, of course, by an increasing output of hog products, and also by increasing exports of the same.

We produce an enormous surplus of such food staples beyond the quantity required to supply the wants of our own people. For example, the exports of lard for the last six years have averaged more than 70 per cent. of the entire quantity produced in the United States. The price of the entire output is determined by the price for which the great surplus is sold in the European market, and if the surplus sold there be largely increased from year to year, or from one decade to another, the price will inevitably be reduced.

We take the following figures relating to lard produced and exported from the Statistical Annual of The Cincinnati Price Current, which is the leading authority on this subject. The years end on Oct. 31:

LARD.

Years.	Domestic Product, lbs.	Exports.	Export, Per Cent.
1874-5	202,000,000	168,000,000	57
1879-80	505,000,000	405,000,000	80
1884-5	512,000,000	301,000,000	59
1889-90	738,000,000	511,000,000	70
1890-91	644,000,000	442,000,000	68
1891-2	674,000,000	478,000,000	71
1892-3	505,000,000	360,000,000	71
1893-4	601,000,000	451,000,000	75
1894-5	656,000,000	491,000,000	74

We have not room for the complete record by years, but the selections in the table show clearly the great increase of product and exports, which in itself is sufficient to account for the decline in prices.

The Treasury reports say that the average annual exports of lard for the five years ending with 1871 were less than 55,000,000 pounds. The annual average for the five years ending with 1876 was less than 194,000,000 pounds. Compare with these averages the great exports of the last six years, remembering that the price here is determined by the price received for the surplus sold abroad. Is it necessary to bring in "the demonetization of silver" as the cause of a decline in the price of lard?

The following figures, taken by The Price Current from the Treasury reports, show how the exports of bacon and hams and of all hog products have been enlarged. The years end on June 30:

EXPORTS.

Fiscal Years.	Bacon and Hams, lbs.	Total of Hog Products.
1870	38,968,256	99,416,617
1875	250,286,519	473,318,273
1890	608,490,056	1,150,333,322
1891	580,095,365	1,178,746,956
1892	584,776,289	1,125,158,646
1893	473,049,349	892,089,552
1894	503,628,148	1,014,770,893
1895	558,644,099	1,001,286,296

These statistics may be supplemented by a statement of averages. For the five years ending with 1871 the exports of bacon and hams averaged less than 46,000,000 pounds. During the five years ending with 1876 the average was less than 314,000,000.

It may be noted that a marked increase during the four years ending with 1881 caused a sharp reduction of price, the average export value of all hog products for those years having been only 7.72 cents a pound. This was less than the average for 1893, 1894, and 1895, which is shown to have been 8.06 cents. We invite the attention of silverite farmers to the statistics which show the low prices of the four years mentioned, and the advance in the years immediately following them. The figures indicate clearly the operation of the law of supply and demand.

The annual averages of quantities exported, mentioned above, should be compared with the figures in the table for the last six years. When he examines these reports, what must be the conclusions of an intelligent and reasonable farmer as to the real cause of the decline in price?

THIRD PARTIES.

The present aspect of American politics gives a particular and timely interest to a retrospect of what has been done by third parties in the past. Of course, there are always third parties composed of convinced persons whose opties are defective insomuch that they distort the comparative importance of things. Of such eminently are the Prohibitionists. Their vote, however, has been steadily increasing, perhaps a trifle faster in proportion than the population, and may encourage the more sanguine members to believe that some time in the twenty-first century they may capture the country.

But that is not the kind of third party we mean this year. What we mean now is a considerable number of persons who disagree with both the regular parties in their treatment of the issues upon the importance of which all men are agreed. This is the proper basis of a third party. There is another equally proper basis, and that is of the men who agree to force an issue the importance of which is felt by everybody, but which the two main parties agree in shirking as too dangerous for practical politics. This was eminently the case with the Free Soil Party of 1848, which took one of its candidates from each party.

VAN BUREN and ADAMS polled in 1848 291,263 votes. That was a very respectable vote numerically at that period, being not far from a quarter of the vote for each of the regular candidates and one-eighth of the total vote. In the following election, that of 1852, the slavery question was successfully shirked by each of the great parties, but the seed sown by the Free Soilers of 1848 fructified in 1856 in the formation of the Republican Party and the candidacy of FREMONT, and four years later produced the election of LINCOLN.

In 1856 there was a third candidate, and his influence upon the election was very great. FILLMORE, as the candidate of the "American" parties, represented mainly the disgust of the old-fashioned Whigs, with the precipitation of the slavery question into politics. It is as impossible to trace the influence of this third party as it is that of the Free Soilers of 1848. Eight Electoral votes were cast for FILLMORE, whereas the Free Soilers had not chosen a single Elector, but this is far from being a fair estimate of the strength of the movement in behalf of which 873,534 votes were polled, or more than a quarter of the total vote.

The most interesting of our Presidential elections, on account of the influence of the third party as well as on other accounts, was that of 1860, and here the contest was not merely triangular, but quadrangular. Each of four tickets received Electoral votes. The question of regularity as between DOUGLAS and BRECKINRIDGE was not very clear. DOUGLAS had a majority of the convention, but not two-thirds, and the result was a deadlock, opened by the withdrawal of eight States and the holding of two subsequent conventions, in the nomination of neither of which did two-thirds of the party concur. The result of the election was curious, inasmuch as DOUGLAS, whose popular vote (1,375,157) was the largest next to LINCOLN'S, received but eleven Electoral votes, three from New-Jersey as a consequence of a fusion, the other four going to LINCOLN, and eight from Missouri. On the other hand, BRECKINRIDGE, with 845,763 votes, had seventy-two Electoral votes, and BELL and EVERETT, with 589,581, secured twenty-nine.

The election of 1860 was the last in which a third candidate carried a State until that of 1892. The votes of O'CONOR (anti-Greeley Democrat) in 1872 and of COOPER (Greenback) in 1876 were trifling. In 1880, however, WEAVER, as a Greenback candidate, received 306,867 votes, mostly in the Northwest, which was a much better showing than BUTLER, as a general candidate of cranks, received four years later, (133,825.) In 1892 the Populists made their first appearance in the Electoral College. WEAVER, the Greenback candidate in 1880, as a candidate in 1892, received 1,047,928 votes, the largest number ever received by a third candidate, and secured twenty-two Electoral votes. His vote was nearly three times as great as CLEVELAND'S plurality.

It will be seen that while third parties have not often been very formidable, they have not upon the whole been so insignificant as people are apt hastily to suppose. There has been more than one Presidential election of which it may fairly be maintained that the third party decided the result.

ANCIENTS OF BOSTON HOME AGAIN.

Receive and Reply to Civil and Military Felicitations.

BOSTON, July 31.—The steamship Servia, in which the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company made its trip to and from Europe, was sighted down the harbor at 5:30 A. M. to-day, and by 7 o'clock she was docked and the passengers engaged with the customs officers.

It was noticeable that these officials were not so rigid in their examinations as is usually their habit with returning tourists, and the ceremonies of the immigrant inspectors were, of course, only formal. But little of interest occurred on the wharf beyond these formalities and at 10 o'clock the bugle sounded the assembly, and the cry of "Fall in!" was heard.

To the tune of "God Save the Queen," the members of the company moved from the vessel to the wharf. As soon as their feet touched American soil the tune changed to "Yankee Doodle." A large crowd of persons and a military escort were in waiting. With Col. Walker and his staff marched Capt. Wagner, Past Officer Risson, and Surgeon Clarkson of the ship Servia. The line of march was through various streets to the State House, where Lieut. Gov. Wolcott and members of his staff received them.

Lieut. Gov. Wolcott spoke a few words of formal welcome, saying in conclusion:

"The Commonwealth thanks you for your conduct abroad, and feels that the honors which have been shown to you have not been shown to you alone, but as well to the Commonwealth and to the Nation. You have been the personal recipients, but the State and the Nation regard the welcome and the courtesies as having been extended to all to whom they were due. The Commonwealth extends to you and to your command a most cordial welcome."

Col. Walker replied to the greeting of the Lieutenant Governor. He said in part:

"Throughout our stay we have been made to feel the strong ties which bind together those of one blood. The consciousness of well-doing makes us proud. I thank you for the cordial greeting which to-day has been extended us."

Col. Walker and the officers of the returning corps, with the visiting officers of the ship, were personally greeted by the Lieutenant Governor, and assured in person of the cordial congratulations.

A PRESSING PRACTICAL QUESTION.

Democratic Speakers Should Be Had for Democratic Audiences.

From Harper's Weekly.

There is a very important question of campaign methods that must be considered by those who are opposed to Mr. Bryan and his platform.

The voters of the country must be shown the significance of this dangerous movement. They must not only be taught the fundamental principles of finance and the error of Mr. Bryan's attitude on the money question, but the gross immorality of the tone of his platform, its invitation to the people to become a nation of swindlers, its assault upon private property, on the judiciary, and on individual rights, and its assertion of Alleghi's favorite theory that the Federal authority shall not be employed to disperse mobs that are destroying life and property.

Both Republican and Democratic voters need this teaching, and it is to be assumed that the Republicans will receive it at their party meetings. But how are the Democratic voters to be instructed, and where are the teachers to find a platform? Senator Vilas and others have begun to organize a movement looking to the selection of three speakers in every Congressional district, who shall be equipped for the peculiar work of this campaign, and this is probably true, owing to the active struggle that has been going on within the Democratic Party, and this effective power, already prepared and eager for employment, must be utilized for the welfare and safety of the country.

FISHING LINE FOR MR. CLEVELAND.

The President's Thanks for a Gift Fit for the Season.

EASTON, Md., July 31.—Andrew F. Wilson of this town, an ardent admirer of President Cleveland, recently made by hand and sent to the President a horsehair fishing line. It was a unique as well as a practical gift. This morning he received the following autograph letter of acknowledgment from the President.

GRAY GABLES,
BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., July 26 1896.
Mr. Andrew F. Wilson:

Dear Sir: I have received the horsehair fishing line you sent me, and sincerely thank you for it, though I confess I hardly think you should have spent so much time in making a gift for me.

I shall, however, show my appreciation by testing it and proving its quality in actual use. Yours truly,

GROVER CLEVELAND.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., July 31.—The President, Private Secretary Thurber, Joseph Jefferson, William H. Crane, and Charles B. Jefferson left for Mashpee this morning on a bass fishing trip. They expect to be gone until to-morrow night. This is the President's first trip to Mashpee within two years.

MR. VANDERBILT SITS UP IN BED.

Wheel Chair Has Been Bought and He May Use It Soon.

NEWPORT, July 31.—Cornelius Vanderbilt sat up in bed propped by pillows to-day.

An invalid chair has arrived for his use, and perhaps to-morrow or soon after he will be transferred to it from his bed during part of the day and wheeled about his room.

Dr. McLane tells Mr. Vanderbilt's friends that he is pleased with the progress made by his patient since coming to Newport. Still for a time yet improvement must necessarily be very slow.

Low Prices for Peaches.

From The Philadelphia Ledger.

Peaches are selling cheaply in Delaware, and the growers are making little money. In Georgetown Thursday morning fruit sold for 10 and 15 cents a basket, with prime fruit for this time of the season at 20 cents. In Milford the prices ranged from 15 to 25 cents a basket, and the same rates prevailed at Bridgeville, and nearly every shipping point. In Wilmington, plenty of Troth peaches were sold at retail at 25 and 30 cents a basket.

Not a Gubernatorial Aspirant.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 31.—Samuel Fessenden of Stamford denies the report that he is a candidate for Governor on the Republican ticket. "I want it distinctly understood," he said this morning, "that I am not a candidate for Governor on the Republican ticket this year, and will not permit my name to be presented to the Republican State Convention."

THE OCEAN'S CURRENTS TESTED.

Results of Bottle Experiments by the Hydrographic Office.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The latest accessions to our knowledge of ocean currents is set forth in a chart to be published in a few days by the United States Hydrographic Office, mapping the routes followed by ninety-five floating bottles returned to that office in the six months ending June 30.

For several years these investigations have been carried on through the instrumentality of strong Indian-ink-stamped bottles of special design, bearing government marks, which are distributed to ship captains to be set adrift at various points, each with data papers to be properly filled out and sealed in the bottle. These papers, a great proportion of instances are returned to the Naval Hydrographer with memoranda giving the time and place of release, and the probable course is then charted and made the subject of experiment.

In the case of the ninety-five papers most recently returned the courses taken collectively serve to clearly indicate the two main features of the general circulation of the waters of the North Atlantic, the first being a vast but slow current extending from the equator on the south to the parallel of 48 degrees on the north, and completely inclosing that portion of the ocean lying between the tropics and the anti-trades, the region of the Sargasso Sea, in which the currents are feeble in force and variable in direction; the second being the so-called extension of the Gulf Stream, which leaves the northern limits of the main drift in the neighborhood of 30 degrees west, and, as a middle north eastward, skirts the shores of Ireland on the one hand and Scotland and Norway on the other.

It appears from the chart that bottles cast away along the United States coast invariably sweep southward, soon dropping on the Azores, others finally to the Canaries, those on the outer limits eventually drift south and across the ocean to be found on the shores of the Caribbee Islands or Mexican Gulf.

Those dropped overboard on the Nova Scotian coast and the Grand Banks appear to take a direct business course to the British Isles and Norway, while many of those commencing their wanderings on the equator to mid-ocean go south along the Brazilian coast and the other half enter the Caribbean Sea.

The greatest surprise on the new chart was that of bottle No. 6, three overboard by the master of the steamer Enos in the midst of the Gulf Stream, which immediately set northward, the coast of Africa and the Gulf of Guinea. This voyage began in the latter, a thousand miles off Sierra Leone, Jan. 29, 1897, and the bottle was found on the Portuguese Wells, Shetland Islands, March 24, 1896, after having been in the water only twenty-five months and two days, with the privilege of fifty years of the same time to be learned from Government sources that it is the desire of the Queen to have the loan placed in the United States if possible, a preference to taking it to England, where it must thereafter go. Mr. Jones will move for California to-day a month's recess, the statement is in order to allow Congress that in hope of having the loan taken in the United States, the Hawaiian Government has authorized him to offer the bonds there at 95. The Minister of Finance has lately made a public statement which shows the finances of the Island to be in the best condition.

FINE AUGUST WEATHER AT SEA.

Predictions of the Naval Hydrographic Office.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The official weather forecast of the Naval Hydrographic Office for the North Atlantic Ocean provides fine weather generally for the month of August.

Occasional gales north of the forty-fifth parallel are predicted; also near the American coast north of the fortieth parallel; tropical cyclones or hurricanes very probable; fog west of the thirty-third meridian, across the Grand Banks, and east of New-England; occasional fog near 50° north, from 20° west to 30° west, during first half of the month.

Icebergs are reported in the vicinity of Belle Isle and a few east of Newfoundland, south of 50° north.

An Uncertain Contest.

Josiah Quincy in The North American Review.

In the foregoing article, the writer has endeavored briefly to indicate a few of the reasons which seem to him to render the success of the Chicago ticket at least neither impossible nor highly improbable. The average business man of the East is too likely to argue that no programme such as that which has now been adopted by the Democratic Party can possibly receive the indorsement of the people at the polls. If the sound-money sentiment of the whole country is as strong as he assumes it will be, such will doubtless prove to be the case; but it should be remembered that there are a large number of voters who are thoroughly tired of the old political parties and of the leadership which has controlled them, and that before the campaign is over they may be strongly attracted by the prospect of bringing about political disruption through the election of Mr. Bryan. A few months ago, the voters whose first desire was to bring about a change in the policies of the Federal Government were nearly all drifting to the Republican side; but the Democratic Party has now cut itself loose so entirely from the present Administration and from existing political conditions that it offers to the country a much more pronounced change than the Republican Party. The latter now stands as the champion of the "existing gold standard" and the present financial order, while the former offers a programme of radical and far-reaching change. With the old political fences so completely down, and in the face of conditions so chaotic, there is no warrant for any assurance as to the result of the election in November.

MCKINLEY FIGURES ANNEXATION.

Hawaiians Have Advices That Encourage Their Aspirations.

HONOLULU, July 31.—The Advertiser publishes the following received here by the Australia, written to Thomas G. Thrum by his son, E. F. Thrum. The Mr. Hammond referred to is the San Francisco agent of the American Bible Society:

Mr. Hammond, in talking with me on behalf of the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands, said that while he was a Democrat and would be disappointed to be separated from the East, and while there had not been an interview with his intimate friend, Mr. McKinley, who said that the friends ought to be ashamed, or words to that effect.

Mr. Hammond is spoken of here by those who claim to know as this is a personal friend of Mr. McKinley and one to whom he would be likely to state candidly his attitude towards the signs of annexation in case of his election.

The Government has completed the details of arrangements with Peter of Jones & Stetson, who represent a syndicate in Boston for floating the new Hawaiian loan of $ 000,000. The loan is for twenty-five years at 4 per cent, with the privilege of fifty years at the same rate if not redeemed from Government sources. It is the desire of the Queen to have the loan placed in the United States if possible, a preference to taking it to England, where it must thereafter go. Mr. Jones will move for California to-day a month's recess, the statement is in order to allow Congress that in hope of having the loan taken in the United States, the Hawaiian Government has authorized him to offer the bonds there at 95. The Minister of Finance has lately made a public statement which shows the finances of the Island to be in the best condition.

REBEL LOSSES ARE HEAVY

SPANIARDS IN CUBA WIN TWO BATTLES WITH SLIGHT LOSS.

The Insurgents Under Rabi Are Defeated Near Bayamo—Leaders Zayas, Perpinan, and Planos Are Killed in a Battle in the Province of Havana—One Political Prisoner Sentenced to Death and Two Others to Long Imprisonment.

HAVANA, July 31.—News has been received from Santiago de Cuba to the effect that an engagement has taken place between the command of Col. Segura and a party of insurgents under the leader Rabi, near Bayamo. Details of the fight are not now obtainable, but it is said that the rebel loss was heavy, while that of the Government troops was slight.

In a fight between Spanish troops and rebels near Gabriel, Havana Province yesterday, the killed included, besides Juan Bruno Zayas, the other leaders of the party, Perpinan and Capt. Julio Planos, and a lawyer named Navarreta.

Three political prisoners, Alfredo Adam, Adolfo Vazany and —— Nunez, have been found guilty by a court-martial of Fuerte Principe of the charges against them, and Adam and Varona have been sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment in chains, and Nunez is condemned to be shot.

CONSIDERATION FOR JAMESON.

But Mrs. Maybrick Must Undergo All Prison Hardships.

LONDON, July 31.—In the House of Commons to-day Sir Matthew White Ridley, the Home Secretary, announced that Dr. Jameson and the other prisoners who were convicted of joining part in the Transvaal raid, will be treated as first-class misdemeanants during their terms of imprisonment.

The Home Secretary announced to the House, in reply to questions, that the court should not order that the prisoners be treated as first-class misdemeanants, and that a similar order has been issued to the ladies. However, that privilege could be exercised at any time in order in the Queen's name, when the prisoners have better treatment than ordinary convicts.

Dr. Jameson and his colleagues will now be allowed to have their meals brought to them from outside the Wormwood Scrubbs prison where they are confined; will not have to wear the usual prison garb; will be allowed to do no menial work, and will be allowed to have small quantities of beer and wine.

Sir Matthew, in replying to a question by Mr. William P. Morgan in regard to Mrs. Maybrick, the lady who is now serving a term of life imprisonment for the murder of her husband, stated that he was still strongly opposed to the release of the prisoner.

PUBLIC EDUCATION DEMANDED.

The Socialist Congress Makes a Formal Declaration.

LONDON, July 31.—At the International Socialist Trades Congress to-day a resolution was adopted in favor of free compulsory education from kindergarten to university. The resolution further declared that children should not be employed in manufactories or in school until they reached the age of seventeen years.

Delegate Arthur Keep of Washington, speaking to-day, with reference to the immense industries of the country, said the delegates noted that the English delegates acted like a lot of —— Americans. He said that there was no organization worthy of the name in England, but that the Americans had been expelled, the reports adopted having certainly been tasteless.

Victor Magure, delegate of the New-Jersey Socialist Labor party, has been nominated for the Vice Presidency of the United States ticket, as Vice Chairman of the congress to-day.

NINETEEN TO BE HANGED.

Hungarian Bandits Convicted—Two Women Must Die.

AGRAM, Hungary, July 31.—The Stenjevec district for some time was infested by a gang that was organized for the purpose of organdage and murder. The authorities finally determined to make an effort to extirpate the gang, with the result that a number of men and women were arrested.

The prisoners were brought to trial, and to-day a verdict of guilty of murder was pronounced against nineteen of them, who were sentenced to death. Others of the prisoners were convicted of lesser crimes, and were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

Two of the prisoners on whom sentence of death was passed were women.

Land Bill in the Lords.

LONDON, July 31.—The Irish land bill passed its second reading in the House of Lords to-day.

Foreign Notes of Interest.

—Friedrich Schroeder, general manager of the Hamburg-American Package Company, who has recently arrived and sent in irons to Tsing-tau under order of the Imperial Court of the latter place, upon charges of cruelty to natives, has been convicted and sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment at hard labor.

—There was a sale of California pears and plums at London yesterday, at which 4,000 boxes were sold. The pears brought from 6d. to 7s. 6d. per box, which was better than the prices of the auctions last week. The plums were sold for 2s. per box, a little less than they brought at the last sale.

—A bomb was exploded in the residence of Judge Jullen, at Marseilles. No damage was done. It is supposed friends of some convicted criminal fired the bomb.

—The British steamers MacDuff and Glen Cedna and the Norwegian steamer Rund were seriously damaged by a hurricane at Hongkong.

—Floods have cut off all communication with Bombay except by telegraph. Not a train is running out of the city.

—It is rumored that several Irish dynamiters soon will be released on account of ill health.

—Petroleum springs have been discovered on the Stansby property, near Temescal, Muncy.

"Founder" Bradley and His "Scientific" Experiments.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

The purposes of "Founder Bradley" in all that pertains to this locality are so high and have been so much to the public good that I am reluctant to say anything that would in the least degree seem to reflect upon his usual good sense. But I am nevertheless constrained to express a regret, not shared by me alone, that Mr. Bradley should have made some recent exhibitions of animals in a manner which assuredly cannot be approved by the friends of dumb animals. Not alone the exhibition of a sturgeon, which was allowed slowly to die of suffocation, is referred to, but there is also the case of a wounded sea animal—a seal or sealion, which was confined in its little tank, with a lacerated flipper, in which it pathetically held up to the gaze of the unfeeling or the compassion of the sympathetic, as the case might be. As I looked at that poor suffering brute and afterward read of the sturgeon incident in THE TIMES, I thought what opportunities were offered for another Pierre Loti to write a new "Book of Pity and of Death." I write this with no personal animus against Mr. Bradley, but in the sincere hope that he will discontinue his "tank" experiments and exhibitions. As to Deputy Fish Warden Edge, who arrested Mr. Bradley for violating the law, he discharged a simple duty, for which he deserves the hearty thanks and commendation of the humane and especially of all friends of dumb animals. MARSHALL H. BRIGHT.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 31, 1896.

A Man's Body in a Sewer?

The body of a man was said to be in a sewer near 320 Stanton Street yesterday by a plumber who entered the sewer to make a new connection with the house at that number. The plumber's assistant also said he saw the body, and that it was clad in a white shirt, and was much decomposed. A policeman who went into the sewer said the supposed body was a bundle of hoops and rags, and not a body at all, but two employes of the Department of Public Works said it was the body. A rise of water in the sewer prevented the recovery of the body or bundle.

BRYAN WILL BE HERE AUG. 11.

He Will Leave Lincoln Aug. 7 and Spend Sunday in Chicago.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 31.—Mr. Bryan this evening completed the itinerary of his journey to New-York.

Pittsburg is the only large city where the night of a week day will be spent, and Mr. Bryan may be prevailed on to address an audience there.

Mr. and Mrs. Bryan will leave Lincoln Friday evening, Aug. 7, on the train due in Chicago Saturday afternoon. They will remain in Chicago over Sunday, leaving there just before 12 o'clock Sunday night via the Pennsylvania Road. Monday night will be spent in Canton, after the departure for New-York will be made early Tuesday morning, so as to reach there at 6:30 o'clock that evening.

The National Committee will meet in New-York at the time of the notification, and important campaign work will be discussed.

From New-York, Mr. and Mrs. Bryan will go to Bath, Me., to visit Mr. and Mrs. Sewall.

The return trip will not be arranged until after the New-York notification meeting. Mr. Bryan is now making any dates for speeches at this time, and will not do so until after the National Committee has been consulted.

A copy of his indorsement by the Tammany Executive Committee was received by Mr. Bryan this afternoon in a telegram from Congressman Amos J. Cummings. Mr. Cummings wired:

"The Tammany Executive Committee has just unanimously indorsed your nomination. My personal congratulations."

The Democratic State Committee, at a meeting held here last night, decided that the State Convention should be held in Columbus. The date was left to the Executive Committee for arrangement, and the sentiment expressed indicates a desire to have it after the Populist and Congressional Conventions had taken place. It probably will take place during the last week in August.

The committee spent an hour and a half listening to reports from its members as to the prospects for Democratic victory in their various districts. Quite a rosy view was given by most of the speakers. In one instance, the testimony was that the defection from the ranks of the party in the State was too small to be considered, while a number of committeemen told of Republicans who had joined Bryan Clubs and had otherwise declared for the Chicago ticket.

Many of those who made reports admitted that the German population of Nebraska seemed unfavorable to the coinage idea. It was claimed that this was due, principally, to the fact that nearly all the German newspapers were for gold, and suggestions were made that German speakers and silver campaign literature in German be sent to the towns and settlements having a large population from the Fatherland. Some response was made to the appeal in favor of a more favorable to the Democratic ticket.

SEWALL PHILOSOPHIZES.

Figures Out that the People Want Free Silver and Will Have It.

BATH, Me., July 31.—Arthur Sewall said to-day:

The silver ranks are growing daily stronger in Maine. The only issue of the campaign is silver. The Republicans have tried to force the tariff to the front, but Bryan, in such a secondary issue that the people are not thinking about it. The trouble is not there.

They want prosperity, which is having every man at work and all wheels moving. They want to get rid of paralysis of business. They have tried a high tariff and low tariff, and matters have continually grown worse.

The Democratic Party has decided that the trouble lies in the financial system, and that the remedy is remonetization of silver. The people have decided the same way, and what they want they will have, and no one can help it. What the people want is right and cannot be otherwise."

A Harmony Deal in Michigan.

DETROIT, Mich., July 31.—Hilbert Stevenson will in a few days resign as Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee. The date was left to the Executive Committee for arrangement, and the sentiment expressed indicates a desire to have it after the Populist and Congressional Conventions had taken place. It probably will take place during the last week in August.

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A Harmony Deal in Michigan.

DETROIT, Mich., July 31.—Hilbert Stevenson will in a few days resign as Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee. The committee will be called together immediately thereafter, and Fred A. Baker will be elected to succeed him. C. E. Warner, U. S. A. Douglass, members of the committee from the First District, who are for him, will also resign, and ex-Judge Allen, who and Mr. Stevenson will be elected to succeed them. After this change in affairs, which is made in the interest of harmony, a Campaign Committee will be organized, with Judge McGrath as Chairman and Mr. Stevenson as one of its leading members. Chairman Stevenson in an interview this afternoon practically authorized the foregoing statements.

PLANS FOR NEW BATTLESHIPS.

They Are Ready and Have Been Sent to Probable Bidders.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The Naval Constructors have completed the work on the plans and specifications for the battleships authorized under the latest Naval Appropriation bill and have furnished the intending bidders with the desired information.

The following firms have requested that the plans be sent them: The Cramps of Philadelphia, the Union Iron Works of San Francisco, the Newport News Company of Virginia, and the Bath (Me.) Iron Works. It is something of a surprise that the latter firm proposes bidding.

The plant of the concern has, however, been increased of late years, and the company is consequently now able to construct a larger type of warship than was hitherto ever built at Bath. None of the smaller shipbuilding concerns appears anxious to secure the competition, which is bound this year to be as close as it was last year, especially since the Southern bidders have shown themselves the rivals of the Philadelphia firm.

Most of the smaller concerns take the view of ex-Naval Constructor Nixon, formerly associated with the Cramps. When Secretary Herbert recently asked him why he did not bid upon the battleships, as well as upon the torpedo boats, he said he was afraid he would get the contract.

The Navy Department has succeeded in putting out the battleship plans in remarkably quick time.

CONNECTICUT CONVENTIONS.

Republican to Be Held Sept. 1 and 2—Democratic Later.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 31.—Chairman Hyde of the Republican State Central Committee to-day issued the call for the State Convention, to be held in the Auditorium, this city, Tuesday and Wednesday, Sept. 1 and 2, for the purpose of nominating candidates for State officers and Presidential electors.

The opening session will be at 8 o'clock Tuesday evening, Sept. 1, for the presentation of credentials and for organization. The second day's session will be at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning, and will be devoted to the nomination of candidates, the formation of a party platform, and the transaction of such other business as properly may be brought before the convention.

Each town is entitled to twice as many delegates as it has members in the lower house of the General Assembly.

Chairman Davis of the Democratic State Central Committee has issued a call for a meeting of the committee Aug. 3, in this city, to decide on a date for the State Convention. Mr. Davis said the convention probably would be held between Sept. 10 and 15, and in this city.

Laurada Attached for a Coal Bill.

PHILADELPHIA, July 31.—The steamer Laurada, which has received so much notoriety because of alleged filibustering expeditions to Cuba, was attached to-day for a coal bill of $1,140.

Mrs. Levi P. Morton Home.

Mrs. Levi P. Morton was a passenger on the Hamburg-American Line steamship Normannia, which arrived yesterday. Gov. Morton went down the bay on the revenue cutter Hudson to meet her.

Treasury Deficit for July.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The Treasury deficit for July, as will be shown in the official statement to be issued to-morrow, will be, in round figures, $12,800,000. The receipts for July have been $20,400,000, and the expenditures $32,200,000.

Pennsylvania Railroad announces that, commencing Aug. 1, Train No. 251, leaving New-York at 5:10 P. M., will stop at Bo-h Long Branch and Elberon.—Adv.

MUST HAVE SOUND MONEY

McKINLEY DECLARES AGAINST DEBASING THE CURRENCY.

The National Debt, He Says, Must Be Paid in the Best Money Known to the Commercial World—Must Be No Repudiation of the Obligations of the Government—Address to the Delegation of Ohio Grand Army Men from Guernsey County.

CANTON, Ohio, July 31.—A delegation of 400 old soldiers and citizens of Guernsey County and Cambridge, Ohio, called on Major McKinley at noon to-day. Introductory speeches were made by ex-Congressman J. A. Taylor and the Rev. D. McFarlane, pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Cambridge, Ohio. Dr. McFarlane was Chaplain of the Ninety-eighth Ohio Regiment in the war. He is well known throughout the State. He spoke briefly, saying that he had come to see and hear and grasp the hand of "the most illustrious friend of labor in the United States."

"He is the man," said Dr. McFarlane, "who has done more for the laboring men than any other man in this country—or in the world, for that matter."

Then turning to Major McKinley, the doctor added: "No one has put a brighter crown of glory on the brow of honest toil than you."

Major McKinley replied as follows:

Col. Taylor, Dr. McFarlane, My Comrades, and Fellow-Citizens:

It gives me great gratification to receive this call from my old friends and neighbors and fellow-citizens of Guernsey County. I have made many visits to your county in years gone by. I know most of you personally. I know something of the quality of your population. I know something of your loyalty and devotion to the Union in war, and I know much of your loyalty and devotion to patriotism and good government in peace. And, knowing you as well as I do, I am certain that neither flood nor fire would stop you from doing what you had promised to do.

I am glad to meet the representatives of labor who have assembled here this morning. I congratulate them upon the splendid part they have taken in the industrial triumphs to which Col. Taylor has referred. I am glad to know that Republican legislation came to this country an industry to work and wages to American workingmen and burn happiness to American homes.

I am glad, my fellow-citizens, to meet my old comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic. Many of my comrades of whom years ago we were commended time and time over, and a nearly thirty-two years since its close, seems not so long nor so far away but as I look into the faces of the old soldiers before me to-day I see that age is stamping its mark of care upon them. Their step is no longer as steady and as firm as it was thirty-five years ago, but their hearts are just as loyal to the old flag of the Union, and they are just as loyal to National honor to-day as they were loyal to National unity then.

When the war closed there were two great debts resting upon this Government. One was the debt due to the men who had loaned the Government the money with which to carry on its military operations. The other debt was due to the men who had willingly offered their lives for the preservation of the American Union. The old soldiers waited on their pensions until the last debt of the Government was well out of the way. They waited here until the Government of the United States had reduced nearly two-thirds of that great money debt.

The old soldiers never were in favor of repudiating that. They wanted every dollar of the debt paid in the best money known to the commercial world. And every dollar of that debt, up to this hour, has been paid in gold or its equivalent, the best recognized money of the world. Every dollar of that debt, my comrades, yet to be paid will be paid in the same unquestioned coin.

Most of that debt is out of the way. The great debt of this Government is now to the soldiers of the United States. Those are the $160,000 pensioners on the honor roll of this Government to-day, and the Government pays out of its public Treasury in pensions over $140,000,000 every year to the soldiers and sailors, the widows and needy orphans. Every dollar of that debt must be paid in the best currency and coin of the world. (Great cheering and cries of "The Republican Party will see to that.")

There is nobody more interested in maintaining sound and stable currency than the soldiers of the Republic, their widows and orphans.

Our old commander, Gen. Grant, whose memory is cherished up all over the country, performed two great and conspicuous acts when President of the United States—one, vetoing the inflation bill that would have cast its upon the sea of depreciated paper currency, and the other was the signing of the act for the resumption of specie payments that placed every dollar of our money upon the sound foundation of financial honor and unquestioned National honesty; and the old soldiers this year, as in all the years of the past, following their old commander will stand by the financial honor of the Government, and will no more permit our National integrity to be questioned than they would permit that flag floating to an American flag to be assailed.

I thank you, my fellow-citizens, for this call, so cordially given by good-will and congratulations, and I assure you that it will affect in such measure to meet each one of you personally.

At the close of his speech Major McKinley shook hands with his callers.

WOLCOTT MAKES A STATEMENT.

Tells His Friends Why He Cannot Vote for Bryan.

DENVER, Col., July 31.—Senator Wolcott, whose friends have succeeded in carrying the Republican State Committee in opposition to Senator Teller and the strong pro-silver sentiment in Colorado, to-night issued a statement to the voters of the community, in which he says:

The financial plank of the National Republican platform may not be far from satisfactory, but it contains, however, a most important abatement, pledging the party to the furtherance of bimetallism by international agreement.

Except on the money question, no man in Colorado will be more ardently for the American labor and American products and American industries, and who loves his country, can read the platform without hearty approval; and no man doubts that Major McKinley will bring to his high office every quality needed by a President of this people.

The Democratic Party nominated Mr. Bryan upon a platform the financial portion of which is so radical that, if carried out, would be the first of everything that is, in my opinion, the most undesirable and hostile to the welfare of this country.

I decline to stand upon the platform and vote for that financial plank, even with the alluring free-coinage plank. I cannot do that on account of my convictions and shall not abandon that belief.

The Supreme Court of the United States is a fixed, stable tribunal, the highest judicial tribunal in the world; I will not help to pack it.

This Government must be stable and honest in its coinage expenses, and whenever my vote is needed for that purpose, and I fail to vote it, or by speech fail to keep it alive, I shall feel that I have violated my oath as a Senator.

I value my commission from the Republican Party. Many of its members, including some of its leaders, in the exercise of their judgment, have announced their intention of leaving the party. I shall stay.

We who believe in free coinage know it will never come out of the platform that frames the Chicago platform, nor will it be heralded by the cap and bells of Populists.

Every daily paper in the city condemns the majority of the Republican State Committee for its action in indorsing McKinley and Hobart. It is alleged the Denver men who voted proxies for their absent committee secured them by misrepresentation, and their action will not be indorsed. Leading business men are deploring the effect the action of the committee will produce, and predict the defeat of the Republican State ticket and the return to power of the Populists. An effort will be made to get the State Committee together again at an early date to repudiate the action of yesterday.

NORTH CAROLINA FOR McKINLEY.

Senator Pritchard Predicts a Republican Victory.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Senator Pritchard left for his home in North Carolina this evening after a protracted conference with Vice Chairman Apsley of the Congressional Campaign Committee. The Senator is quite satisfied with the situation as he finds it in his State.

"For the first time in the history of North Carolina," he said, "we have an election law that will insure all parties a fair count and an honest election. Under such auspices," he said, "McKinley is bound to carry the State. The Republicans have had their Electoral candidates in the field for a long time, and an active canvass is being made."

When asked how it was that he, an ardent friend of free silver, could so earnestly espouse the Republican platform, Mr. Pritchard replied as follows:

"I am a silver man, and am just as earnestly in favor of the free coinage of that metal now as I ever was, but I do not propose to accept free silver coupled with free trade, free corruption, free fraud, and free everything else that is bad. I will vote for free coinage whenever the occasion presents itself as an independent proposition. But I do not intend to use it as a club to beat down everything else that is good. I believe the Republican declaration for international bimetallism is better for the country, coupled with protection, than the Democratic declaration for free silver, coupled with free trade."

TO SEND OUT LITERATURE.

Meeting of the New-York State Bankers' Sound-Money Committee.

A meeting of the Sound Money Committee of the New-York State Bankers' Association was held in one of the parlors of the Murray Hill Hotel yesterday to arrange for the distribution of a large quantity of sound-money literature throughout the State.

A. B. Hepburn, President of the Third National Bank of this city, is Chairman of the committee, which includes the following members: William C. Cornwell of Buffalo, F. P. Allen of Rochester, Seymour Dexter of Elmira, George B. Sloan of Oswego, John B. Dutcher of Pawling, E. A. Groesbeck of Albany, W. E. Frew of Long Island City, and C. E. Sanford of Potsdam.

It is proposed to send out at once several thousand effective documents on the currency question, in order that the bankers in the interior of the State may read up thoroughly on the subject and so be able to do good missionary work among their silver-crazed customers.

Vermont Sound-Money Democrats.

BRATTLEBOROUGH, Vt., July 31.—A call has been issued for a meeting of sound-money Democrats of Vermont at Montpelier Aug. 4, "to take action on the recommendations of the National Sound-Money Democratic Conference asking for the appointment of a provisional National Committee with a view to the nomination of sound-money Democrats for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States."

Organizing in Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 31.—Over 200 sound-money Democrats met last night and perfected the organization of the National Democratic Club of Jackson County, with Judge Black as President. Judge Krauthoff, who represented Missouri at the Chicago conference, made a report. Cleveland's name was cheered. A township organization of Kansas City and the county will be undertaken at once.

Shoup Rallies Idaho Republicans.

BOISE CITY, Idaho, July 31.—Senator George L. Shoup, who stood by his party when so many around him at the St. Louis Convention were falling into the ranks of the bolters, has issued an address to the Republicans of Idaho, urging them to place themselves on record in favor of a straight Republican ticket, from President to Presidential Elector, inclusive. He says he is convinced that within his party rests the best promise for the cause of bimetallism, and furthermore, the people should not repudiate the wisdom and integrity of the Republican Party because Democracy is sinking under the weight of its own insanities, has grasped wildly at free silver while still clinging to its oft-exploded free-trade policy.

Lots of Anti-Silver Literature.

CHICAGO, July 31.—Mr. Heath, who is in charge of the Republican literary bureau, has sent to press twenty-six campaign documents, nearly all of them bearing directly or indirectly on the money question. Those on the tariff will not be out for two weeks or more. The first leaflets on sound money were received from the printers yesterday. The work of distribution has begun. Mr. Heath has signed orders for 9,000,000 copies of anti-silver literature, and five orders of 500,000 each for pamphlets relating to other topics.

Kansas Gold Democrats.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 31.—A number of prominent gold Democrats held a conference here this afternoon and elected Eugene Hagan of Topeka to represent Kansas at the gold conference to be held in Indianapolis next Friday. It was agreed that if a National Convention should be called to nominate candidates for President and Vice President a State Convention should be held in Kansas to elect delegates to the National Convention and nominate State and Electoral tickets.

Mr. Gargon Cannot Run.

BOSTON, July 31.—Thomas J. Gargan declined to be the candidate of the sound-money Democrats of this State for Governor on account of the condition of his health.

W. F. Sheehan to W. P. St. John.

William P. St. John, with the evident intention of getting some expression of opinion from William F. Sheehan, Democratic National Committeeman from this State, sent Mr. Sheehan a letter saying that he had hired Madison Square Garden for the Bryan and Sewall notification meeting, Aug. 12, and asking for his co-operation in making further arrangements. Mr. Sheehan sent a polite note to Mr. St. John yesterday, stating that Elbridge T. Danforth was the member of the Committee on Notification from this State, that his office was in this city, and that he, doubtless, would be very glad to co-operate with Mr. St. John.

The Missouri Populists.

SEDALIA, Mo., July 31.—The Populist State Convention adjourned sine die this evening, after having nominated a State ticket and seventeen Presidential Electors. The State Committee was empowered to fuse with the Democrats on an equitable division of offices.

Cold-Water Assembly Candidates.

CORNING, N. Y., July 31.—The Prohibitionists of Steuben County this afternoon nominated C. B. Smith of Painted Post for member of Assembly in the First District and L. R. Travis of Canisteo in the Second District.

HARRITY OUT OF POLITICS.

He Proposes to Devote His Time to His Business Affairs.

PHILADELPHIA, July 31.—William F. Harrity, ex-Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, has retired from active politics. In answer to inquiries upon the subject, Mr. Harrity made the following statement:

"Yes, it is true I have determined to withdraw from active participation in political affairs. For several years past I have been accorded some prominence in the management and leadership of the Democratic Party, but I now desire to take my place in the ranks, except in so far as I may have duties to perform as the Pennsylvania member of the Democratic National Committee.

"In taking this step, I wish to express my warm appreciation of the personal and political friendship and support which I have enjoyed during my political career. I have no resentment for my enemies, and nothing but gratitude for my friends. No man ever had warmer or more loyal and devoted friends than I have now. These friends I still hope to retain, even though I have withdrawn from active political association with them; and if the time shall come when I can serve or aid them, it will be my pleasure to respond to their calls or demands.

"I shall continue to take a general interest in politics and shall always be ready to do whatever I reasonably and consistently can to promote the success of the Democratic Party; but I shall absolutely refrain from any participation whatever in matters that relate to party organization and management. I have given much of my time and a good deal of my energies to political matters since 1882, when I first began to take an active part in politics. I have now concluded to take a rest from politics, so to speak, and to devote all of my energies to the management of the affairs of the Equitable Trust Company, to the practice of my profession, and to my private business matters."

Mr. Harrity's declaration is understood by his friends to mean that he will give no attention to the work of State and county conventions and State and County Committees, and that he will not endeavor to influence, secure, or control political nominations or appointments. Mr. Harrity's friends now regard him as entirely "out of politics," although some of them say they would not be surprised to see him appear again in National and State politics after a few years' retirement and relief from the drudgery and details of active participation in party management.

Michael Lehmaier Dead.

Michael Lehmaier, who was shot by his brother-in-law, Charles A. Johnson, three times, last Monday night, died last night at the New-York Hospital.

Congressional Nominations.

District.	Party.	Nominee.
Thirteenth Ohio	Dem.	Dr. J. A. Norton
Fifth Iowa	Rep.	Robert G. Cousins

GRINNED AT THE RED AXE

SEAMAN BROWN DID THAT, AND MATE BRAM YELLED.

Examination of the Two Men Accused of the Murders at Sea on the Herbert Fuller Begun—Night Scene on the Ship While Hours Following the Assassinations Described by Noehee—Lester H. Monks on the Stand—Brown and Bram Held.

BOSTON, July 31.—The preliminary examination of Thomas Bram, first mate, and Charles Brown, seaman, of the barkentine Herbert Fuller, on the complaint charging them with the murder of the Captain, C. J. Nash; his wife, and A. N. Bramberg, was begun to-day, before United States Commissioner Fisko.

Ex-District Attorney Allen appeared as counsel for Brown. Bram was represented by James E. Cotter and John B. Dore. District Attorney Hoar moved that both prisoners be tried together. This was ordered.

Assistant District Attorney Casey then called as the first witness Frank Noehee, who testified that he shipped on the Herbert Fuller on July 8. He last saw the Captain alive at 7 o'clock on the night of July 13. He saw his dead body afterward. About 1 o'clock on the morning of July 14 he was on deck; saw second mate; went into forecastle to get his pipe filled. At 2 o'clock went to the wheel to relieve Brown.

The bell did not strike, Noehee said, at 2 o'clock. It was the duty of the man at the wheel to strike the bell; saw the first mate going down the companionway in a hurry toward the cabin. Some one called out, "Mr. Bram." Bram stooped over the companionway. Heard Passenger Monks say to the mate:

"Don't you throw that board at me. I'm all right."

Bram then came to Noehee at the wheel. He asked where Brown was. He looked pale. He went to the passenger's room. Witness saw the passenger put on some clothing. Both passenger and mate came on deck. After coming on deck, they went to the window between the main and the mizzen mast. Soon the cook (Spencer) came on deck; went forward and joined the mate and the passenger.

They came back and told the witness that the Captain was dead. The witness then said, "Good God!" They went forward again. The crew came up and talked of directing the course to the nearest port. The mate talked of going to French Guiana. The mate gave orders south-southeast.

Witness was relieved by Oscar Andersen at the wheel. Getting among the crew, witness said the mate said:

"Don't blame the living for the dead. The dead cannot answer for themselves."

The mate said the Captain might have got an axe and killed the other two, and then killed himself.

Replying to that remark, Brown said: "Throw the bodies overboard."

Mate Bram was drunk at 4 o'clock. He was crying and praying, but the witness did not see any tears coming out of his eyes. Mate Bram said the Captain was a Freemason.

Witness said that soon after he was at the wheel he heard a sound like a gurgle. He leaned over, with one hand on the wheel, and saw the mate and the passenger going to the passenger's room. Witness described the position of the bodies when found. Brown, Andersen, and Spencer were putting the canvas on the bodies. Brown handled the bodies "rough."

In the presence of the mate the witness heard the steward (Spencer) ask what cuts were on the Captain. The mate replied that he did not know. Brown was talkative before the murder, but after the murder he would not talk with the witness. Brown first talked with the witness on the morning of the murder, saying:

"That will be all right, if there is not any more done."

With the crew, the passenger, and the first mate present, the steward and the passenger asked if those present knew anything about the murder, and Brown answered, "No." When the axe was brought Brown grinned when he saw it, and the mate (Bram) yelled as he threw it overboard.

It was Brown's lookout up to 1 o'clock A.M. July 14.

Those present on the deck on the morning of the murder were Bram, Brown, Monks, Spencer, Sliver Perlock, and Andersen. The vessel was then about 600 miles out. Brown did not have on the same clothes after the murder as before. He threw his pair of overalls overboard, saying:

"I could be held as the murderer now. I have blood on my clothes."

Witness insisted on putting the mate in irons. The mate said:

"I am an innocent man."

On cross-examination, witness said that on the Sunday before the murder Brown told him that he had killed somebody in Holland, and that he got off on a plea of insanity. Witness helped put Brown in irons. He suspected the mate first, was on the following Sunday that the mate was put in irons, and up to this time the mate had directed the ship.

Noehee stated that it was after 2:05 A.M. when he took charge of the wheel. Up to that hour he had heard nothing unusual to attract his attention, and everybody was at his post of duty, so far as he could observe. It was two minutes later, he thought, when he saw the men going into the cabin.

He put Brown in irons by the direction of Bram and put Bram in irons by the direction of the cook, (Spencer.) Noehee's statement of what Bram said was:

"Dead cannot talk of themselves. The second mate went to assault the Captain's wife. The Captain got the axe and killed his wife; then the second mate, being the stronger man, perhaps got the axe from the Captain and killed him, and then the second mate killed himself and threw the axe on the deck and then went into the forecastle."

The witness reiterated this statement as having been made by the mate. Salvage was talked of and was first mentioned by the steward. Witness said that he knew of no trouble between Brown and the Captain and the latter's wife. Brown made Bram appointed Brown first mate and witness second mate, so that when Bram and conducted by Monks. The steward commander of the vessel.

Religious service over the bodies was held and conducted by Monka. The steward said to Brown:

"You have killed those persons down there."

Brown said, "No."

Lester H. Monks, the Harvard student, the passenger on the Herbert Fuller, was the next witness. He testified to some unimportant events previous to the murder and a recess was then taken.

Mr. Monks's testimony was continued after the recess. He said on cross-examination that he considered Brown the best seaman aboard, but noticed that he had the habit of talking to himself. Though the witness had suspected Bram the day after the murder, he had nothing for which to suspect Brown until he was told about his having washed his clothes.

Mr. Monks said that he composed the murder theory at the instance of the mate. He never said that he made a mistake in writing the murder theory statement, believing then that it was true. This closed the testimony.

Ex-District Attorney Frank D. Allen, representing Brown, and James E. Cotter, representing Bram, made brief arguments, being followed by United States District Attorney Hoar. Commissioner Fiske then ordered both prisoners held without bail for the United States Grand Jury which convenes Oct. 15.

The witnesses, except Kline and Monks, were ordered to furnish bonds in $500 each for their appearance at the same time. Monks and Kline were permitted to depart upon their personal recognizance.

The prisoners were then remanded to the Charles Street Jail.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night to 12 o'clock Friday night.

—2:50 A. M.—412 West Fifty-sixth Street; P. Vanover; damage, $200.

—4:00 P. M.—124 Attorney Street; Nathan Gras, tenement; damage trifling.

—6:25 P. M.—71 University Place; J. R. Gregg; no damage.

—9:05 P. M.—39 Attorney Street; Hyman Bosbensall; damage trifling.

—9:15 P. M.—507 Seventh Avenue; tar barrel in vacant lot; no damage.

—9:20 P. M.—Fifth Avenue and Ninety-eighth Street; National Ice Company; damage, $20.

—10 P. M.—203 East Fifty-first Street; Connor & O'Keefe; damage, $1,000.

LATEST SHIPPING.

SS Aswanly, (Br.,) Murray, Newcastle July 18, in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 P. M.

SS Indrapura, (Br.,) Cape Town, Port Natal, &c. WIND.—At Sandy Hook at 7:30 P. M.—Moderate breeze, northwest, clear.

GAVE HER FIRST NEWPORT PARTY.

Mrs. Potter Palmer Entertained at Dinner—The Casino Dance.

NEWPORT, July 31.—Mrs. Potter Palmer of Chicago gave her first social entertainment as a Newport cottager to-night at the Rathven Pratt villa, Bellevue Avenue. It was a brilliant dinner company in honor of Miss Julia Grant of New-York, Mrs. Potter's niece.

The decorations were in roses, and the guests included the prettiest girls of the Summer. The company were Miss Daisy Post, George P. Messervy, Miss Hoffman, John Livermore, C. C. Stillman, Miss Helen Brice, G. Heckscher, Miss Kate Brice, Harry Lehr, Miss Julia Grant, Potter Palmer, Jr., Miss Clapp, Honoré Palmer, Mr. Bradhurst, J. Prentiss, and Miss Ethel Davies. Mrs. Palmer will entertain at dinner Tuesday evening, and later on she will have a dinner dance.

Mrs. William Post had a large reception to-day, Robert Gerry had a picnic at Van Cleuse, and Mrs. William Grosvenor entertained at luncheon.

Many dinners were given at the cottages this evening, the prettiest being by Mrs. Edward S. Willing, Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks, Mrs. James H. Beekman, Mrs. William Gammell, James J. Van Alen, and Mrs. Andrew C. Dulles.

Among those leaving the cottages to-day were Mr. and Mrs. William S. Troth, parents of Mrs. John R. Drexel, who are going to the Adirondacks, and Mr. and Mrs. Edward Low, who have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Huntington.

Registered at the Casino to-day were James J. Van Alen and George J. Messervy, of New-York, Louis Tracy of London, and L. Vogel of Washington. Among the arrivals to-day were:

Bro'kholst Cutting, Julien Davies, and William F. Burden, returning to their cottages from New-York; also, George Proctor Knott, E. C. Benedict, W. C. Muller, G. L. Snow, Mr. and Mrs. George E. Roman, Howard Goodwin, S. J. Gardiner, G. H. Taylor, H. W. Bell, Miss Mamie Bell, Mrs. Henry B. Joy, Edward A. Andrews, Miss Helen E. Andrews, Mrs. A. L. Blake, Miss M. S. MacEwen, New-York; Edwin C. Chapin, C. C. Fussell, W. H. Stokes, of Hoboken, A. W. Caussig of Duluth, Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Mackey of Jersey City; Henry M. Brown of Baltimore; Miss Dulany Peters, Miss Walsh, of Cincinnati; E. Rock, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Wells, Charles E. Davis, of Boston, Mass.; Mrs. W. H. Shayne of Philadelphia; Mrs. O. Swan, Mrs. L. L. Coburn, Mr. and Mrs. H. St. L. Black, Mrs. G. A. Follansbee, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Howe, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Cook, Edward Chase

HAMILTON IS ALL RIGHT

THUS DECLARE THE STEWARDS OF THE JOCKY CLUB.

His Suspension by the Brighton Beach Association Revoked, and He Is Restored to All Rights and Privileges Under the Rules—Five Favorites Were Beaten in the Seven Races Run Yesterday—Pearl Song Furnished the Surprise of the Day.

While the racing was in progress at Brighton Beach yesterday the Stewards of the Jockey Club held a meeting, which was attended by James R. Keene, J. H. Bradford, James Galway, and F. R. Hitchcock. Jockey Anthony Hamilton was before the board, to which the case of his peculiar rides on Hornpipe on Thursday and Saturday of last week had been referred. Hamilton and William Lakeland, the owner of Hornpipe, were both examined at considerable length.

The decision made in the case rather surprised racegoers who heard of it. The seemingly perfectly proper suspension of Hamilton was emphatically sat down on by the chief moguls of the turf. They decided that Hamilton was not at fault, and ordered that the order of suspension be vacated, and that he be restored to all rights and privileges under the rules. Thus ends the first chapter in the attempt of the Brighton Beach Association to put a stop to the in-and-out running of horses and in-and-out riding of jockeys. With this slap in the face, the Stewards will probably take no further action, no matter what strange things may happen in racing.

It was a pretty tough lot of races that were run at Brighton yesterday, and in five of the seven heats favorites were beaten. This was not to be wondered at, considering the character of the fields, as two of the races were for three-year-old maidens and two others for two-year-olds, the quality of which is so very bad this year as to utterly defy any sort of classification.

The surprise of the day came in the fourth race, a handicap, at a mile, in which there were but three starters. On the strength of the race on Thursday in which Deerslayer "tow-roped" Manchester over the course he was made a 1 to 8 favorite, as it looked a certainty that he would defeat The Swain and Pearl Song. The latter had run such a wretched race in his last appearance that 15 to 1 was freely offered against his chances, with no takers, though a few backed him for the place, as a gamble, because there was even money to be had against him. Deerslayer and The Swain raced against one another until both were worn out and Pearl Song came with a rush and beat them both home very easily. Deerslayer was the last of the trio to finish, and was a bad third.

The opening dash of a mile also proved a bad upset to the talent. For this Agitator was made the favorite for some not very definite reason. Yet he finished a poor third to Marshall and Chequit, the former the choice of the handicappers, and the latter as usual, a rank outsider.

Meadowthorpe, who has repeatedly been backed as a rare good thing, was in the same position yesterday in the fifth race, a selling affair for two-year-olds at five furlongs. But Meadowthorpe more proved a grievous disappointment. He got off none too well and was in the ruck all the way, where he finished. Nana H., getting off in the lead, remained there to the end, beating Tragedian, who raced somewhere near the form of his trials by a neck. Brighton was a couple of lengths behind the pair got the third money, and Meadowthorpe was fifth past the judges.

The other races call for no special comment, they were such a bad lot.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—One mile; for three-year-olds and upward; purse, $500. Time—1:43⅝.

1—Marshall, W. Stoval's b. h., 6 years, by Volturno—Sand-to-Tell, 113 pounds, 4 to 1 and 2 to 5 ..... (Doggett)
2—Chequit, N. Bradley's b. g., 5, 99, 12 to 1 and 5 to 1 ..... (Powers)
3—Agitator, J. H. McCormick's ch. c., 4, 110, 4 to 5 ..... (Sloane)

Won by a half length; a length between second and third.

Illusion, 113, 5 to 1, (Gardner,) Van Brunt, 111, 20 to 1, (Hill) Dalgretta, 116, 60 to 1, (Barbee) Hewala, 93, 30 to 1, (Hirsch,) and Secretist, 109, 60 to 1, (Colmar,) also ran and finished as named.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs; for two-year-olds; purse, $500. Time—1:02¾.

1—Flying Squadron, J. R. & F. P. Keene's ch. f., by Spendrift-Sylva Belle, 108 pounds, 8 to 5 and 1 to 5 ..... (Doggett)
2—Florian, W. C. Daly's ch. f., 105, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1 ..... (Keefe)
3—Satulre, Sensation Stable's ch. f., 105, 13 to 5, ... (Hill)

Won by three lengths; the same distance between second and third.

McCall, 108, 30 to 1, (Hartz) Valorous, 105, 7 to 1, (Clayson,) Olivia L., 105, 12 to 1, (Harris,) Dolly Sims, 105, 12 to 1, (Doggett,) and Second Chance, 105, 15 to 1, (Bradley,) also ran and finished as named.

THIRD RACE.—Five furlongs; for maiden three-year-olds; purse, $500. Time—1:03⅝.

1—Delande, R. C. Wesmore's b. g., by Powhattan-Barbizne, 98 pounds, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1 ..... (Sandiver)
2—Apple Street, Wolf Hill Stable's b. f., 103, 13 to 5 and 4 to 5 ..... (Hill)
3—Medley, Sensation Stable's ch. f., 66, 6 to 10 ..... (Hirsch)

Won by a half length; a head between second and third.

Capt. Russell, 98, 15 to 1, (Powers,) Sir Roderick, 98, 20 to 1, (Keefe,) Columbia R., 96, 15 to 1, (Miller,) Bella Wilkes, 102, 30 to 1, (Walsh,) Apiers, 105, 10 to 1, (Gifford,) Bank Cashier, 101, 20 to 1, (Harris,) Sir Arlington, 104, 20 to 1, (Healy,) and Muriel H. 98, 10 to 1, (O'Leary,) also ran and finished as named.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile. Handicap. Purse $500. Time—1:42¾.

1—Pearl Song, W. C. Daly's ch. h., 5 years, by Falsetto-Pearl Thorne, 102 pounds, 15 to 1 and 4 to 1 ..... (Keefe)
2—The Swain, Covington & Kent's br. c., 4, 106, 3 to 1 and 1 to 2 ..... (Hallrd)
3—Deerslayer, W. C. Rollins's ch. h., 6, 112, 1 to 3 ..... (Doggett)

Won by three lengths; four lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs, for two-year-olds. Purse $500. Time—1:04¾.

1—Grand Sachem, W. Hayward's b. f., by Falsetto-Vesta, 110 pounds, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5 ..... (Powers)
2—Traganian, J. R. & F. P. Keene's ch. c., 98, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5 ..... (Sloane)
3—Pilgrim, A. Littlefield's ch. g., 105, 10 to 1 ..... (Harris)

Won by a neck; three lengths between second and third.

Kaposi, 90, 20 to 1, (Hewitt,) Meadowthorpe, 107, 6 to 5, (Sims,) Wyoming, 93, 15 to 1, (Hirsch,) Temperance, 95, 15 to 1, (E. Miller,) T. W. W., 98, 20 to 1, (Gardner,) Sleepy Belle, 90, 20 to 1, (Maher,) and Alonwood, 85, 30 to 1, (Neuneyer,) also ran and finished as named.

SIXTH RACE.—Five furlongs, for maiden three-year-olds. Purse $500. Time—1:02¾.

1—Ellza Belle, Belle Stable's b. f., by Iroquois-Glenview, 96 pounds 6 to 1 and 2 to 1 ..... (Lambley)
2—Bergen, E. R. Carpenter's b. g., 98, 6 to 5 and 2 to 1 ..... (Harris)
3—Kruma, O. A. Jones's ch. f., 99, even money ..... (Walker)

Won by a length; the same distance between second and third.

Minna, 107, 5 to 1, (Sims;) Senator Murphy, 98, 3 to 1, (Sloane,) Louise N., 99, 30 to 1, (Hewitt) Rock Ledge 98, 5 to 1, (Keeler,) Chat 101, 30 to 1, (Coyle,) and Tokadee, 104, 20 to 1, (Healy,) also ran and finished as named.

SEVENTH RACE.—One mile and an eighth. Purse $500. Time—1:58¾.

1—Copyright, J. C. Carr's br. h., 8 years, by Uncas-Mimi, 111 pounds, 4 to 5 ..... (Keefe)
2—Lancer, Harlem Stable's ch. g., 4, 110, 10 to 1 and even money ..... (Bell)
3—Bessie Browning, Erie Stable's ch. f., 3, 90, even money ..... (Powers)

Won by a neck; eight lengths between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Sir Francis, 118 pounds; Sir Dixon, Jr., 116, The Dragon, 108; Refugee, 107; Article, 101; Tomoka, 95.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs; for two-year-olds. Challenger, 118 pounds; Burlesque, 113; Few Cans, 111; The Manxman, 111; Our Johnnie, 103; Kaiser Ludwig, 103; Templestone, 103; Sir Frederic, 103; Numoroet, 100.

THIRD RACE.—Winged Foot Handicap; for two-year-olds; five furlongs. Lithos, 114 pounds; Cleoplas, 110; Voter, 106; Pleuresse, 100; Samovar, 95; Trainon, 90; Kinvarra, 90.

FOURTH RACE.—Sea Gull Handicap; for three-year-olds; one mile. Peep o' Day, 110 pounds; Bonaparte, 100; Septem, 108; Formal, 104; Volley, 102; Cassette, 100; Trillette, 90.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Sherlock, 109 pounds; Ameer, 108; Lustre, 108; Gillilee, 107; Dreibund, 105; Sirocco, 103; Cromwell, 102; Heliopolis 100; Canone, 99; Will Elliott, 90; Red Rover, 92.

SIXTH RACE.—Steeplechase; two miles and a quarter. St. Anthony, 152 pounds; Woodford, 149; Marcus, 149; Merryfield, 149; Spot, 149; Beatte, 149; Annie Bishop, 147; Red Fat, 146; Daly, 142; Marlon, 139; Lafayette, 139; Flushing, 139; Golden Gate, 127.

FRANK AGAN'S GREAT RACE.

Outpaces Robert J. and Joe Patchen—One Heat in 2:04.

CLEVELAND, July 31.—Fifteen thousand persons saw Frank Agan win the greatest pacing race of the year to-day at the Glenville track, defeating Robert J., Joe Patchen, and Badge in straight heats. Not only this, but they saw him lower his own record twice, and, incidentally, the pacing record of the track. Agan went one heat in 2:04.

The free-for-all pace was the second on the day's card. The entries were Joe Patchen, Robert J., Frank Agan, Badge, and Rubenstein. In the auction pools Robert J. sold for $100 to $200, Joe Patchen brought $50 to $75, while the field sold at $50 down to $25. In the books Patchen was quoted at 7 to 5, Robert J. at 6 to 5, Frank Agan at 20 to 5 Badge at 50 to 5, and Rubenstein at 50 to 5. Before the second heat Agan sold at even money and Robert J. went at 12 to 5. The betting was very heavy, Frank Agan not being backed to any great extent before the first heat. Before the start President William Edwards addressed the drivers, telling them that each heat must be raced, and that no laying up would be countenanced.

Rubenstein drew the pole, Robert J. second, Joe Patchen third, Frank Agan fourth, and Badge on the outside. Before the first heat was half paced it was easy to see that something bothered Robert J. He was not racing. Geers drove him steadily, but the gelding did not have the speed. Going to the first quarter Robert J. and Patchen were even up, a head in the lead of the pole horse. Around the second turn Robert J. led. Going to the half, Patchen moved up, carrying Rubenstein at his flanks. Rubenstein showed a momentary spurt, and then fell behind.

Around the last turn, Frank Agan crept up, and, coming up the stretch, he shot forward with such speed that the leaders appeared to be stationary, winning by a length from Patchen, who had two lengths the best of Robert J. Time, by quarters—0:30¼; 1:02¼; 1:33¾; 2:05.

The second heat was the most sensational. In the first half they loafed. Agan was in the lead, but was driven a hard drive by Patchen, who held his nose at the bay stallion's neck, forcing him to pace the last half in a 2:01 gait, and the last quarter in a 2:00 gait. Coming to the wire, Agan made a great spurt, getting a head of more than a length, which Patchen reduced to a neck at the finish. Time—0:31¾; 1:03; 1:34; 2:04.

From the first turn in the third heat Agan and Patchen raced as a pair. Rounding into the stretch, Geers called on Robert J., who responded nobly, but the call came too late. The gelding, however, succeeded in passing Patchen and finishing a little ahead of his old rival and gave Agan a close call, the latter winning by a head. Time—0:31½; 1:03¾; 1:32½; 2:04¾.

Previous to to-day's race the track pacing record stood at 2:04½, made by Patchen here last year. The 2:30 trot was won by Walter S., a heavily backed favorite, in straight heats. The 2:17 trot was left unfinished, Rifle and Angelus each capturing two heats and Lottie Young one.

Summaries:

Free for All.—Pacing; purse $2,500, with $500 added if 2:01 is beaten.

Frank Agan, b. s., by Mikagan, dam Flora, (McCarthy)	1	1	1
Joe Patchen, blk. s., by Patchen Wilkes, dam by Joe Young, (Curry)	2	2	3
Robert J., b. g., by Hartford, dam Geral-dine, (Geers)	3	3	2
Rubenstein, b. s., (Laird)	4	4	4
Badge, br. g., (Jones)	5	5	5

Time—2:05; 2:04; 2:04¾.

2:30 Class.—Trotting; purse $2,000.

Walter S., b. g., by Fred S. Wilkes, dam by Almont, Jr., (Lyons)	1	1	1
Black Seth, blk. g., by Captain Seth, (Busch and Span)	2	2	3
Pat Wilson, b. s., by Silver Plate, (Shay)	4	3	2
Marguerite, b. m., (Ferris)	3	4	4
Maud Barrett, b. m., (Niles)	5	5	5
Otto Prince, b. g., (Pennock)	6	6	6
Kathelen, ch. f., (Swansbor-ugh)	Dis.		

Time—2:13¾; 2:15; 2:15¾.

2:17 Class.—Trotting; purse $2,000. (Unfinished.)

Rifle, blk. g., by Floria, dam by Star Wilkes, (McCarthy)	11	2	1	2
Angelus, g. g., by Whitby, dam Whinifred, (Dickerson)	1	1	12	5
Lillie Young, s. m., by Young Rolfe, (Swearinger)	4	3	8	1
Franklin, b. g., by Gold Leaf, dam by New York, (McKay)	2	6	4	3
Sam Slipper, blk. m., (McKay)	6	12	2	10
Colonel Dickey, b. g., (Hill)	5	4	3	6
Broyson, br. s., (French)	12	13	5	4
Prince H., b. g., (McLaughlin)	8	5	7	8
Oudan, blk. s., (McDonald)	10	9	11	7
bay	13	8	9	9
Volunteer Medium, b. g., (Dun-				
William Tell, b. g., (Chandler)	9	11	13	13
Black Storm, blk. g., (Liter)	3	7	6	12
Cut Glass, m., (Smith)	7	10	10	11

Time—2:13¾; 2:12¾; 2:12½; 2:12¾; 2:11¾.

Phoebus's Chesterfield Cup.

LONDON, July 31.—The principal event at the Goodwood races to-day was the race for the Chesterfield Cup, at a mile and a quarter. It was won by Lady Meux's colt Phoebus, with the Duke of Westminster's Rampton second and George Lambton's Red Hat third. Eight others ran.

CYCLERS TO RACE AT FLUSHING.

Interesting Sport Expected at the New Track To-day.

The only race meet of importance in the metropolitan district this afternoon is that scheduled for the new bicycle track at Flushing. A total of 250 entries has been received for the several races, and some really interesting sport ought to result. Such well-known fliers as L. R. Lefferson, "Joe" Harrison, C. S. Henshaw, Oscar Hedstrom, "Pop" Granger, J. W. Judge, Edward G. Krum, E. J. Clarke, Ray Dawson, "Nat" Roe, Henry K. Roe, George Reith, Charlie T. Earl, C. Bennett Smith, Alvin B. Wise, and Bert Ripley are in the lists, and when these young prize gatherers meet the fur always flies.

The races and prizes are as follows:

One-Mile Novice.—First, diamond medal, $20; second, gold medal, $10; third, silver medal, $5.

One-Mile Open.—First, diamond ring, $35; second, diamond scarf pin, $15; third, silk umbrella, $5.

Two-Mile Open.—First, diamond stud, $35; second, diamond locket, $15; third, pearl scarf pin, $5.

One Mile, 2:30 Class.—First, diamond scarf pin, $35; second, diamond link buttons, $15; third, dress suit case, $5.

Two-Mile Tandem.—First, diamond sleeve buttons, $35; second, diamond link buttons, $10.

Work was continued on the track yesterday, so that the riders to-day will find it free from gullies which came with every heavy rain. Cyclists in Harlem can reach the track via the Ninety-ninth Street Ferry to College Point, from which place a good road leads directly to the course. Brooklyn pedalers can wheel out via Jamaica. To reach the course by rail, intending spectators from this city can go via the Thirty-fourth Street or James Slip Ferries to Long Island City, where trains leave at 1:30 and 2 P. M. Tickets should be bought for the Murray Hill station, Flushing.

Cycle Club Runs for To-morrow.

The following club runs have been scheduled for to-morrow:

New-York Athletic Club Wheelmen—To Travers Island, starting at 10 A. M. from Sixth Street and Boulevard.

Excelsior Cycle Club—To Coney Island, starting at 9 A. M. from Sixty-sixth Street and Boulevard.

Prospect Wheelmen—To Tottenville, S. I., starting at 9 A. M. from 178 Ninth Street, Brooklyn.

Ocean Parkway Wheelmen—To Staten Island, starting at 9 A. M. from Parkville, L. I.

Olympic Wheelmen—To Elizabeth, starting at 8:30 A. M. from Prospect Park, Brooklyn.

Gilbert Wheelmen—To Staten Island, starting at 9 A. M. from Foot of Broadway, Brooklyn.

Xavier Club Wheelmen—To Pompton Plains, starting at 9 A. M. from West Sixteenth Street.

Yorkville Wheelmen—To Staten Island, starting at 9 A. M. from Eighty-eighth Street and Madison Avenue.

Gramercy Wheelmen—To Babylon, starting at 8 A. M. from West Fourth Street.

Gotham Wheelmen—To New-Rochelle, starting at 8:30 A. M. from Twenty-sixth Street and Madison Avenue.

Brooklyn Athletic Club Wheelmen—To Perth Amboy, starting at 9 A. M. from Prospect Park, Brooklyn.

Te-To-Tum Wheelmen—To Roslyn, starting at 8 A. M. from Twenty-sixth Street and Madison Avenue.

Knickerbocker Wheelmen—To Hudson County Boulevard, starting a. 9 A. M. from 82 Second Avenue.

Concord Wheelmen—To Hudson County Boulevard, starting at 9 A. M. from 193 Gold Street Brooklyn.

Brighton Wheelmen—To Coney Island, starting at 10 A. M. from Brooklyn.

Parkway Wheelmen—To Tarrytown, starting at 9 A. M. from Prospect Park, Brooklyn.

Palmer Wheelmen—To Coney Island, starting at 9 A. M. from 768 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street.

Central Branch Wheelmen—To Palisade Park, starting at 3 o'clock to-morrow from 522 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

Brooklyn Wheelmen—To Perth Amboy, starting at 10 A. M. from Brooklyn Bridge.

Riverside Wheelmen—To Asbury Park, starting at 8:30 A. M. from foot of West Fourteenth Street.

Long Island City Wheelmen—To Orange, starting from Long Island City, L. I.

East Orange Cyclers—To Monroe, starting from East Orange at 9 A. M.

Century Wheelmen—To Perth Amboy, starting at 8 A. M. from 310 West Fifty-third Street.

Manhattan Bicycle Club—To Lake Success, L. I., starting at 8 A. M. from Fifty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue.

Nassau Wheelmen—To Pompton, starting at 8 A. M. from 129 Division Avenue, Brooklyn.

Cycle Races at Bayonne.

Every arrangement for the comfort of cyclists has been made by the New-Jersey Athletic Club for those cyclists who desire to ride to the championship meeting to-day to witness the bicycle race. The Hudson County Boulevard, without doubt the finest stretch of road in this section of the country, can be reached by all ferries, Forty-second Street, Twenty-third Street, and Cortlandt Street, and those who are anxious for an enjoyable ride can go direct to the clubhouse gate of the New-Jersey Athletic Club from any point along the Boulevard, and no doubt there will be many cyclists in attendance at the meeting. The fastest amateur riders in the East are entered in the two-mile bicycle race. The race will resolve itself into a contest of New-Jersey vs. New-York. The New-Jersey end of it will be upheld by such men as Danner, Roome, Seitz, Jamer, Sandford, and Waller, while the Knickerbocker Athletic Club will represent New-York with Barbeau, Owen, Schwarz, and O'Connor. The race will be divided into two heats and a final.

Martin's Successor Continues.

VANCOUVER, B. C., July 31.—The following advices have been received here: In cycling circles, Martin, the American flier, has been repeating past successes. At Brisbane, Queensland, although in fast company, he was successful in lowering the ten-mile Australian record by several seconds, and at other points in Queensland he captured many events. In the Malay State of Perlak, there is a railway nine miles in length, over which a train making only two stops travels in thirty-five minutes. A prize was offered for the cyclist who could start with the train and finish ahead. Four Melbournelte riders, Thompson, Douglas, McIntyre, and Seymour, accepted the challenge and every one of them arrived at the terminal point ahead of the train. The winner of the prize, Douglas, covered the distance in thirty-one and a half minutes, notwithstanding the fact that he had to travel over a hilly country.

Mr. Child Comes to Town.

A. Kennedy Child was among the out-of-town visitors in down-town cycling circles yesterday. Mr. Child is from Hartford, and was at one time Secretary of the National Board of Trade of Cycle Manufacturers. It has been rumored that he had allied himself with the managers of the Cycle show, to be held in Madison Square Garden in opposition to the Board of Trade show. Asked about this, he replied that as yet he had made no deal with the management of the proposed Garden show, but he added that he might, if sufficient inducement were held out to him.

"Pinwheel" Marsh's Long Ride Ended

"Pinwheel" Marsh, the rider who started from New-Orleans forty-nine days ago to pedal to this city via Chicago, reached town yesterday. He stopped in Chicago two days, and made the run from that city to the metropolis in 6 days and 5 hours. Marsh is a professional, and proud of it. He wants to arrange a match race with anybody over a distance of ground. He would prefer a contest between this city and Chicago. His address is 94 Clinton Place.

Against Female Bicycle Racers.

TORONTO, July 31.—The Racing Board's bulletin of the Canadian Wheelmen's Association, issued to-day, strongly condemns female bicycle racing. It says: "Several female bicycle track races have taken place in Canada, notwithstanding every effort on the part of the board to suppress such exhibitions. The board will hereafter blacklist any track upon which female bicycle riders are allowed to race before the public."

Hamilton to Race Joe Patchen.

CHICAGO, July 31.—W. W. Hamilton of Denver, who holds the world's unpaced mile record, has challenged Col. J. G. Taylor, the horse owner, to race Joe Patchen a mile against him for $2,000 a side, and Mr. Taylor has accepted the challenge. The selection of the time and place for the test of speed has been left to Burch Brothers of this city, who are backing Hamilton.

Bicycle Policemen Get a Cup.

The silver cup won by the bicycle policemen of this city at Manhattan Beach last Saturday was delivered to Commissioner Andrews yesterday. The cup is inscribed as follows: "Police Championship, July 25, 1896. Won by New-York." The cup will be kept on exhibition at Headquarters.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclers wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—R. Lindsay Coleman, President of the Western Wheel Works, arrived in Liverpool yesterday. He will make a study of the cycle trade conditions in the larger cities of England and the Continent before returning to this country in September.

—Handicappers Wetmore and Batchelder and L. S. Harrison, a former President of the South Brooklyn Wheelmen, left for Boston last evening for a two days' tour awheel in the vicinity of the Hub.

—The Jenkins Cycle Company of Chicago, makers of the Napoleon wheel, made an assignment on Thursday. The deed of assignment places the assets at $100,000 and the liabilities at $77,163.

—An invitation to participate in the cycle parade to be held in Boston on Aug. 29 has been received by the South Brooklyn Wheelmen.

HAVERFORD'S GOOD CRICKET.

A Has a Good Chance to Win Against a Cambridge Eleven.

CAMBRIDGE, England, July 31.—The Haverford College team of cricketers, having learned all they could from the public schools of England, tackled a university eleven here to-day and made a fine showing against a team of Cambridge. The visitors, in fact, have the best of the two-day match, for against the total of 202, made by Cambridge, the young Americans have scored just 5 runs less for the loss of only three wickets, with some of their best batsmen still undisposed of.

There was a large attendance to see the match, and the excellent showing of the Americans appeared to surprise most of the spectators, who loudly applauded the good work of the visiting batsmen. Batting first on a splendid wicket, Cambridge ran up a total of 202. J. M. Brydone was the chief contributor to this, with an excellent innings of 82, while Alexander, Edwards, and Bullock all played well.

Haverford then opened with Adams and Howson, and before a wicket fell 50 had gone up. Both batsmen played remarkably well for scores of 33 and 31. Mifflin failed to do much, but Lester and J. H. Scattergood hit out brilliantly and well, and exhibited their fast scoring proclivities. At call of time they still held possession of the wickets, and they will continue their innings when play is resumed in the morning.

Following is the score:

CAMBRIDGE.
First Innings.

F. E. Graham, b. Lester	10
J. C. Scott, c. Mifflin, b. Adams	9
A. G. Richardson, lbw. Adams	4
J. M. Brydone, b. Lester	82
A. B. J. Taylor, st. Scattergood, b. Adams	4
C. L. Alexander, c. Lowry, b. Adams	19
G. N. Edwards, b. Lester	21
H. Bullock, b. Adams	31
F. G. Wilbrahani, c. Mifflin, b. Adams	1
H. P. Wiltshire, not out	4
A. D. Sangster, b. Adams	1
Byes	9
Leg byes	3
Wides	2
Total	202

HAVERFORD COLLEGE.
First Innings.

D. H. Adams, c. Bullock, b. Sangster	33
C. H. Howson, c. Sangster, b. Alexander	31
A. B. Mifflin, c. Bulloch, b. Sangster	5
J. A. Lester, not out	68
J. H. Scattergood, not out	46
C. R. Hinchman, T. Wistar, A. F. Coca, A. C. Thomas, C. T. Thrnall, H. Lowry, to bat.	
Byes	10
Leg byes	5
Wides	1
Total	197

STEINITZ AND JANOWSKI

Are Now the Leaders in the Chess Tourney at Nuremberg.

NUREMBERG, July 31.—The eleventh round of the international chessmasters' tournament, played in this city to-day, resulted as follows:

Porges and Pilsbury drew a Ruy Lopez after fifty-one moves. Walbrodt and Schlfers drew a Sicilian defense after forty-four moves. Janowski beat Lasker in a Ruy Lopez after seventy-one moves. Tarrasch and Schlechter drew a queen's gambit declined after forty moves. Steinitz beat Marco in a queen's gambit declined after thirty-five moves.

Tschigorin and Maroczy drew a French defense after forty-nine moves. Schallopp beat Charousek in a king's bishop's gambit after fifty-one moves. Blackburne beat Winawer in a Sicilian defense after thirty moves. Showalter beat Feichmann in a Vienna game after twenty-five moves. Albin had a bye.

Following are the scores up to date:

Players.	Won.	Lost.	Players.	Won.	Lost.
*Albin	4	6	*Schiffers	5	5
Blackburne	5	6	Schlechter	7	4
*Charousek	4	6	Showalter	3	8
Janowski	8	3	Steinitz	8	3
*Lasker	7	3	Terrasch	7	4
Marco	4½	6½	Feichmann	1	9
Maroczy	6½	3½	*Tschigorin	6½	3½
*Pilsbury	6½	3½	Walbrodt	7½	3½
*Porges	2	8	*Winawer	2½	7½
*Schallopp	4	6			

*Have only played ten games, the others eleven.

Total number of games won, 99.
Total number of games lost, 99.
Total number of games still to be played, 72.

State Chess Association Results.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 31.—The midsummer meeting of the New-York State Chess Association at Ontario Beach closed to-day. Appended are the final results of the events, which were finished to-day:

Junior championship match, Marshall beat Karpinski in the sixth and last game of the match. Final score: Marshall, 3½; Karpinski, 2½.

General tournament, second class. Searle wins first prize; Watkeyes and Weeks divide second and third prizes. The final scores:

Searle, 7; Watkeyes and Weeks, 6½ each; Hood, 6; Dixon, 4½; Felson, 4; Cheney, 3½; Orvis, 2½; Waller, 3; McMartin, 1½.

Canadians May Visit Sea Girt.

TORONTO, Ontario, July 31.—The Globe enthusiastically approves of the suggestion that a team of twelve Canadian riflemen enter the coming contest for the Hilton Trophy at Sea Girt. The paper says: "Canadian riflemen, who have honored the Dominion by winning the Kolapore Cup, need have no hesitation about contending for the Hilton Cup."

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GAME FOR THE NEW-YORKS

BROOKLYN TEAM BEATEN EASILY AT THE POLO GROUNDS.

Warner, Beckley, and Ulrich Make Their First Appearance with the New-Yorks at Home—Their Playing Pleased Admirers of the Game—Farrell and Flynn Traded for Joyce of the Washington Team—Harper Batted Out of the Box.

Results of Yesterday's Games.

New-York, 9; Brooklyn, 8.
Boston, 13; Philadelphia, 1.
Baltimore, 5; Washington, 4.
Pittsburg, 9; Cincinnati, 7.

Standing of the Clubs.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Cincinnati	61	29	.678
Baltimore	55	27	.671
Cleveland	55	39	.647
Chicago	52	38	.578
Pittsburg	46	39	.541
Boston	44	39	.530
Philadelphia	39	45	.464
Brooklyn	38	45	.458
Washington	34	46	.425
New-York	34	49	.410
St. Louis	27	57	.313
Louisville	21	60	.259

The New-York and Brooklyn baseball teams met at the Polo Grounds yesterday, and the home team scored an easy victory. There were three new men on the New-York team, and the cranks were very interested in their play Beckley, the ex-Pittsburg player, took his position at first base; Warner, from the Louisville team, was catcher, and Ulrich was in left field. All three did well. Beckley made three hits and two runs, Warner one hit and two runs, and Ulrich a hit.

Meekin pitched for the New-Yorks, and Harper began the game for the Brooklyns, but he was pounded so hard in the fifth and sixth innings that he was taken out of the box, and Kennedy took his place. The visitors started off well, scoring a run in the first, and again in the third, Griffin being the successful player each time. In the third Warner, for the New-Yorks, made a safe hit, and, aided by Beckley's hit, scored.

In the fifth inning Griffin scored again, and Jones, who had made a three-bagger, followed him home. Then the New-Yorks hit Harper hard. Warner made a safe hit, Meekin a home run, Beckley hit safely, Van Haltren got his base, Tiernan sacrificed, Farrell went out to Lachance, and Gleason hit to centre, all resulting in 4 runs. In the next inning Connaughton, Meekin, Beckley, and Van Haltren crossed the plate, and the total score was 9 runs. The Brooklyns made a run in the last inning, making their score 5.

President Freedman has made another trade, this time it is with the Washington team. Catcher Farrell and Pitcher Flynn are to go to the Washingtons in exchange for Joyce. It is said that Mr. Freedman gave $2,500 in addition to his two players. Farrell was formerly a member of the Washington team, and was purchased three years ago with Meekin for $7,500. Joyce was Captain of the Washingtons. Following is the score:

NEW-YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Beckley, 1b.	2	3	9	1	0		
Van Hn, cf.	3	2	1	2	0		
Tiernan, rf.	0	1	2	1	0		
Farrell, 2b.	0	1	2	1	0		
Gleason, 2b.	0	2	1	2	3		
Ulrich, lf.	0	1	2	0	0		
Warner, c.	2	1	9	1	0		
Meekin, p.	2	1	1	3	0		
Total	9	13	27	12	0		

BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Griffin, cf.	3	3	2	3	0		
Shindle, 2b.	0	1	2	1	1		
Jones, rf.	1	1	3	1	0		
Corc'r'n, ss.	1	1	1	1	0		
Anders'n, lf.	0	2	0	0	0		
Lach'nce, 1b.	0	1	15	0	0		
Daly, 2b.	0	0	1	1	2		
Grim, c.	0	0	2	3	1		
Burrell, c.	0	0	0	1	0		
Harper, p.	0	0	1	6	0		
Kend'y, p.	0	0	0	1	0		
Total	5	12	24	14	1		

New-York	0	0	1	0	4	4	0	0	—9
Brooklyn	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	—5

Earned runs—New-York, 3; Brooklyn, 3. Two-base hit—Anderson. Three-base hit—Jones. Home run—Meekin. Sacrifice hits—Tiernan, Gleason, Warner, and Shindle. Stolen bases—Beckley, (2;) Van Haltren, Tiernan, Gleason, and Connaughton. First base on errors—New-York, 3. First base on balls—Off Meekin, 5; off Harper, 2; off Kennedy, 3. Struck out—By Meekin, 4. Left on bases—New-York, 9; Brooklyn, 10. Passed ball Warner. Wild pitches—Meekin, 1; Harper, 1. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

Other League Games.

AT BOSTON.

Boston	1	0	0	3	0	6	2	1	—	13
Philadelphia	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	1

Base hits—Boston, 15; Philadelphia, 5. Errors—Boston, 2; Philadelphia, 4. Batteries—Sullivan and Berger; Keeler, Jordan, and Clement. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

AT WASHINGTON.

Washington	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	—4
Baltimore	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	—5

Base hits—Washington, 6; Baltimore, 11. Batteries—Gertman and McGuire; Esper and Clarke. Umpires—Messrs. Mercer and Hoffer.

AT CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati	0	0	2	0	0	1	3	0	1	—7
Pittsburg	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	3	4	—9

Base hits—Cincinnati, 3; Pittsburg, 2. Errors—Cincinnati, 3; Pittsburg, 2. Batteries—Ehret and Vaughan; Killen, Hughey, and Merritt. Umpire—Mr. Lally.

Hartford, 12; Newark, 9.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 31.—Both teams fought hard for to-day's game, for it meant much to both. By winning it, Hartford ties Paterson for first place and Newark drops to third. Manager Burns again offered to pitch Fay, and upon not being allowed to do so protested the game. The batting was terrific, and the fielders had many hot balls to enc

WELCOME FOR MERCHANTS

AMERICANS ARE WELL RECEIVED IN SOUTH AMERICA.

Officials of Argentina and Uruguay Extend a Welcome to the New-York Excursionists—Chile Enjoying a Peaceful Period—The Claims of United States Citizens Compromised—Naval Ships Ordered—Signs of Rebellion Disappear.

MONTEVIDEO, July 31.—The party of New-York manufacturers that left Rio de Janeiro July 28 on board the steamship Danube on their way to the Argentine Republic arrived in this port to-day all in good condition.

The United States ship Lancaster, flagship of the South Atlantic station, under command of Capt. Yates Stirling, saluted the Danube as she entered the harbor. The United States gunboat Castine also is at anchor in this harbor, and her commander, Capt. Perry, went on board the Danube and placed himself and officers at the disposal of the party.

United States Minister Granville Stuart and United States Consul Schramm also boarded the Danube, and the Minister made a short address of welcome, stating that the Government of Uruguay had made all arrangements for the entertainment of the distinguished visitors in this republic upon their return from Buenos Ayres, which will be Aug. 15.

The Minister stated that the visit of this party had awakened a widespread interest in all Governmental and commercial circles, and that all of the leading men of this community would co-operate in extending to them North American merchants every courtesy and every facility for seeing the resources of the republic.

The United States flagship Lancaster will proceed up the River Plate to the port of Buenos Ayres, where she will remain during the two weeks' stay the party will make in the Argentine Republic. An extensive programme has been mapped out for the entertainment of these manufacturers, both in the City of Buenos Ayres and the other principal provinces of the republic. The weather is delightfully clear and cold, this being the midwinter season.

The steamship Danube will proceed to-night up the River Plate to the port of Ensenada. United States Minister Buchanan will meet the party to-morrow morning with a special train, which will convey the visitors up to the capital.

PARIS, July 24.—Henry Clifford Stuart, a member of the firm of Allison, Eyssom & Stuart, who are extensively interested in the cultivation of ramie in Central America, states that steps are being taken to obtain concessions of land in Colombia for the cultivation of ramie and the extraction of its fibres.

Another of the new gunboats for Colombia's navy, the General Narino, has arrived at Puerto Colombia, in sections. In the steamer South Portland. She is 160 tons displacement, and 140 feet long. Her speed, it is expected, will be 12 knots per hour in still water. She carries one one-pound Maxim shod gun, and two one-pound rapid-firing Hotchkiss guns.

It is reported on good authority that large gold-bearing deposits have been found in the Nayeros district, Argentine Republic. The discovery of the mines will go a long way to the United States to raise capital to work them.

Eight hundred Russian Jews from the Hirsch colonies of Entre Rios, Argentine Republic, having proved that they know nothing about farming, are to be sent back to Russia. The Jewish Colonization Company will pay their expenses.

The United States warship Marion, Capt. James Greene, arrived here on the morning of the 15th instant. She will remain in port for a few days, as she expects a complement of men by the coming steamer from New-York.

Official advices say that President Montt, in his speech delivered at the opening of Congress last month, stated that Commissioners had marked out the Chaco-Argentine from for between Fort Diagenese and Monte Aymond; that the treaties with Bolivia at last had been ratified and exchanged; that closer commercial relations existed between the two countries; that a settlement had not yet been made with Peru regarding the future ownership of Tacna and Arica under the stipulation of the treaty of Ancon; that the Government had been considering the best methods of encouraging Inter-American trade, and had before it the draft of a commercial treaty negotiated with Brazil, but it had been found that the "most-favored-nation" clause in the existing treaties with some European countries interfered with the proposed object; that the Government therefore had denounced these treaties, but at the same time had expressed a willingness to renew them on terms more favorable to Chile; that out of the claims carried before the Arbitral Court of Washington, amounting in all to $28,560,000, Chile was condemned to pay only $7,500,000, and claims for $9,125,000 were left pending, among the latter the claim of the North and South American Construction Company for $6,300,000; that this recently had been settled for a lump sum of $750,000; that the claims of Norway and Sweden have been settled by the Anglo-Chilean Commission, and those of France and Germany by the payment of large sums; that similar arrangements for lump payment are being negotiated for the settlement of the claims of Spain, Italy, Russia, Austria-Hungary, and Switzerland, and that one iron-clad, one protected cruiser, one torpedo catcher, four torpedo craft of the destroyer type, and six smaller torpedo boats were now being built in England for the Chilean Navy.

STATE COURTS.

New-York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Andrews, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte matters.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S. Wills for Probate.—At 10:30 A. M.: Lena Sexauer, Emily C. Watson, and Enos Hopkins.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Fitzsimons, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Motions at 10:30 A. M.

Referees Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—Klingenstein vs. Goldstein—Francis L. Donohue, Pritchard vs. Waters—Lovejoy Zeller.

SUPREME COURT—Stover, J.—Trustees of the Lenox & Wards Orphan House vs. Gibbs—Welton C. Percy, Matter of Duryea, Watts & Co.—Richard M. Henry.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—William F. Wilson vs. Liberty Cycle Company—John R. Hardin, John W. Schmidt vs. Valentine Lorz—John M. Wellbrock.

SUPREME COURT—Stover, J.—George F. Victor vs. Walter Scott—John J. Breen.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—John Grafton vs. Peter Killeen—William N. Hopcroft.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—First Lieut. Beverly W. Dunn, Ordnance Department, will proceed from Frankfort Arsenal to Bridgeport and New-Haven, on official business pertaining to the inspection of small-arm cartridges.

—Capt. William Crozier, Ordnance Department, will proceed from Sandy Hook Proving Grounds to the Watertown Arsenal, on business pertaining to the manufacture of gun carriages.

—Capt. James B. Aleshire, Assistant Quartermaster, will proceed from Chicago to Danville and Lexington, Ky., on purchase cavalry and artillery horses for the army.

—Leaves of absence for two months are granted to First Lieut. Arthur F. Curtis, Second Artillery, and Capt. James S. Pettit, First Infantry.

Navy.

—Paymaster J. P. Loomis is detached from the receiving ship Vermont and ordered home to settle accounts and wait orders.

—Lieut. C. E. Fox is transferred from the Bureau of Navigation to the War Records Office.

—Lieut. C. S. Williams and Lieut. M. C. Gorgas are ordered to the Naval Academy.

—Ensign H. H. Christy is ordered to the proving ground, Indian Head.

—Chaplain E. W. Jones is ordered to the training ship Constellation.

—Pay Inspector H. T. Wright is ordered to the Vermont.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Official Statement Regarding Baltimore and Ohio Payments.

BALTIMORE, July 31.—The usual semi-annual dividend on the stock of the Central Ohio Railroad, due to-day, will not be paid. This road is leased to the Baltimore and Ohio, and forms one of the divisions of the Baltimore and Ohio system. Receiver Cowen said that the "passing" of the dividend was due to the fact that the earnings of the Central Ohio have not been sufficient to pay both the interest on its bonds and a dividend on its stock. Interest on the bonds of the road has been paid. The stock amounts to $2,859,000, and the semi-annual dividend is $85,797, which is at the rate of 6 per cent. a year.

The semi-annual interest on the bonds of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, due to-morrow, will be paid through the Union Trust Company of New-York as follows:

Baltimore and Ohio, Pittsburg Division, 5 per cent. loan of 1888, principal $10,000,000; semi-annual interest, $250,000.

Baltimore and Ohio consolidated mortgage 6 per cent. loan, principal $11,988,000; semi-annual interest, $359,640.

Investigation of Grain Rates.

CHICAGO, July 31.—Notices were served in several of the Western railroads yesterday by the Inter-State Commerce Commission that it would meet in this city Tuesday and continue its investigation in regard to grain rates begun some time ago at Kansas City. The full commission, it is understood, will be on hand, and before the ordeal is over the roads an icipate a lively time of it. Nearly every road of importance in the West received one of the unpleasant notices of the coming of Chairman Morrison and his colleagues, the Santa Fé, Rock Island, Burlington, Milwaukee, Pacific, Great Northern, and Northwestern being among the number.

While the investigation to be made will presumably deal with the question brought up by Kansas shippers, the present conditions of grain rates now existing between Chicago and the Missouri River will no doubt receive attention from the commission. Commissioner Midgely has postponed the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Freight Association that was called for Tuesday until the following week.

Crusade Against Scalpers.

CHICAGO, July 31.—The Southern Pacific is trying to secure the co-operation of roads with Southern connections in its contemplated crusade against scalpers in Louisiana. It has sent abroad a warning that as soon as the new Louisiana law which provides against miscarriage of passenger tickets goes into effect it will open the prosecution throughout the territory tributaries of its line. Attorneys of the road are of the opinion that the Louisiana act is applicable to the inter-State commerce law, and the test will be watched with interest by all lines. Should the said act hinder the Southern Pacific will make an effort to have restrictive laws against scalpers passed in all Southern States. All violators of the law, Southern Pacific officials say, will be sought out and brought before the tribunal. Under the construction of this act it is estimated that there will be no loophole for escape.

B. and O. Agreement Ratified.

BALTIMORE, July 31.—Judge Nathan Goff has signed an order in the United States Circuit Court in the suit of the Mercantile Trust Company of New-York vs. the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company ratifying the agreement made last April between the Consolidation Coal Company and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and authorizing the receivers, Messrs. John K. Cowen and Oscar G. Murray, to execute the agreement, by which the Consolidation Coal Company contracted with the receivers to have railroad company to build 20,000 coal cars to be used exclusively in the transportation of the output of the Consolidation Coal Company's mines.

Wabash Proposes to Fight.

CHICAGO, July 31.—The Wabash Railway entered the grain fight at Kansas City yesterday by reducing the rates from Kansas City to Chicago and St. Louis, to meet the competition of the Missouri Pacific. On Friday the Wabash will put on a rate of 5 cents on flax, 7 cents on wheat, and 4 cents on corn and other grains to St. Louis. On Aug. 20 the Wabash will make a rate to Chicago of 13 cents on flax, 12 cents on wheat, and 9 cents on other grains.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—About 100 horses and the paraphernalia of a large grading outfit were taken across the river at El Paso into Mexico Thursday by the Sierra Madre Construction Company to begin work on the Rio Grande, Sierra Madre and Pacific Road, to run from Juarez, Mexico, to Mazatlan on the Pacific, via Corralitos and Guerrero. The Sierra Madre Construction Company has put up the bond to build the road from Juarez to the coast. Contracts bearing even date with the bond, it is claimed, call for the completion of about 400 miles.

—A copy of Judge Shiponton's order restraining the railroads from cutting rates was served on Commissioner Haines of the Southern States Freight Association last Thursday. The effect was modified the injunction to allow the Richmond and Danville cut of 25 per cent. to remain in effect until Aug. 7. This was to allow the roads time to give the required ten days' notice before advancing rates.

—Excursion rates have been granted by the Central Passenger Committee for the Knights of Maccabees' reunion at Sandusky, Ohio, Aug. 11; League of American Wheelmen National Circuit, Cleveland, Ohio, Aug. 17; Youngstown, (Ohio) Fair, Sept. 1 to 5; International Fair at Toronto, Ontario, Sept. 1 to 12; State Fair of Indiana, at Indianapolis, Sept. 14 to 19.

—J. V. Patton has resigned as General Superintendent of the Pittsburg Division of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and will hereafter devote his entire attention to the affairs of the Pittsburg and Lake Erie, of which he is also General Superintendent.

—The annual report of President Hughitt of the Chicago and Northwestern Road, which will be published shortly, will show that during the year the road earned 9½ per cent on common stock, after allowing 7 per cent. on the preferred.

—Receiver Cowen of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company says that the semi-annual dividend on the stock of the Central Ohio Railroad due Aug. 1 will be passed. The amount involved is about $90,000.

—Stockholders of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad will hold their annual meeting in Milwaukee on Sept. 10.

—Suburban passenger traffic is steadily increasing on the Erie Railroad.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, July 31—8 P. M.—Forecast for Saturday.

NEW-ENGLAND and EASTERN NEW-YORK, fair, no change in temperature, northwesterly winds, becoming variable.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, DELAWARE, MARYLAND, and VIRGINIA, fair, moderately cool, northerly to northeasterly winds. NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, and GEORGIA, partly cloudy, northeasterly winds, cooler, showers on the coast in the afternoon. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair, followed by showers Saturday afternoon, variable winds. WESTERN FLORIDA, ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, and LOUISIANA, partly cloudy, probably not quite so warm, southwesterly winds. EASTERN TEXAS, WESTERN TEXAS, and NEW-MEXICO, generally fair, southerly winds. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, partly cloudy, slightly cooler, winds becoming northwesterly. ARKANSAS, threatening weather, with light showers in north portion, slightly cooler, westerly winds. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, showers, probably slightly cooler, variable winds. WEST VIRGINIA, generally fair, increasing cloudiness Saturday afternoon, northeasterly winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK and WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, fair, followed by showers on the lakes, light variable winds, becoming easterly and increasing. OHIO, fair, followed by thundershowers, fresh to brisk northeasterly winds. INDIANA and ILLINOIS, thundershowers, probably severe Saturday afternoon, southeasterly gales. LOWER MICHIGAN, showers, brisk southeasterly winds. UPPER MICHIGAN, fair, followed by showers, brisk southerly winds. WISCONSIN, showers, brisk southeasterly winds. MINNESOTA, fair in north portion, showers, followed by fair, in south portion, variable winds. NORTH and SOUTH DAKOTA, generally fair, variable winds. IOWA, showers, followed by fair, variable winds. NEBRASKA, fair, preceded by showers in extreme east portion, variable winds. MISSOURI, thundershowers, probably severe in east portion Saturday afternoon, variable winds, cooler in southwest portion. KANSAS, generally fair, winds becoming northwesterly. COLORADO and WYOMING, fair, variable winds. MONTANA, fair, southwesterly winds.

The area of high pressure has moved from Minnesota to Lake Erie. A storm has developed in Kansas, and the second storm has remained stationary to the north of Montana. Rain has fallen in the Missouri, the Middle and Upper Mississippi Valleys, and Florida. The temperature has remained stationary in the Ohio Valley and Southwest, and risen slightly in the Northwest, and has generally fallen elsewhere. Moderately cool and fair weather will prevail in New-England and the Atlantic States, showers in the lake region, Middle and Upper Mississippi Valleys.

PLEASANT PLACE FOR AN ARMY MAN.

But Most Officers Can't Afford to be an Attache in London.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—A conspicuous army billet awaits some officer who is capable, mentally and financially, of filling the place. It is the detail of Military Attaché at our Embassy in London.

Col. Ludlow, the Army Engineer, was the last officer to be stationed at the Embassy, and for a time it was thought the Secretary would not send another officer abroad on this service. The duty has, in fact, been offered to a well-known officer, who has been obliged to decline the assignment, notwithstanding its attractiveness and his ability to fill the place. He believes he is not equal to the social demands upon the Military Attaché in London.

Army officers in the War Department say a bachelor might be able to acquit himself with credit without running into debt, but it is out of the question for an army officer to accept the duty if he have a family to support and have no income beyond his salary. There are always more or less demands upon an officer stationed at the United States Embassy; he is the recipient of considerable attention from English friends, whom he should know, and he is always obliged to entertain visiting Americans.

This Government makes no provision for extra expenses, and even allows a very small sum for the purchase of technical information which the army officer is sent abroad to collect. The place is agreeable mainly to those who have means and who are willing to expend them in sustaining a social position.

EXCURSIONS.

Manhattan Beach.

LEAVE FOOT OF 34TH ST., E. R., daily, except Sunday, 6:50, 9:10, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, and half hourly from 1:10 to 5:40, 6:00, and half hourly from 6:40 to 10:40 P. M. Sundays, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M., 12:10, and half hourly from 1:10 to 10:10 P. M.

WHITEHALL ST., via Bay Ridge, daily, except Sunday, hourly from 7:10 A. M. to 12:10 P. M., and half hourly from 1:10 to 9:10, 10:20 P. M. Sundays, hourly from 8:10 to 11:10 A. M., and half hourly from 12:10 to 2:10, 2:30, 5:10, 8:30, and every half hour from 4:10 to 9:10, and 10:20 P. M.

Coney Island.

Brooklyn Bridge.

Through trains from Brooklyn Terminus, Brooklyn Bridge, via Brooklyn Elevated and P. P. & C. I. R. R.

Lv. Brooklyn Bridge daily 8:13, 8:48, 9:43, 10:18, and half hourly from 10:53 A. M. to 12:53, and every 10 minutes from 1:08 P. M. to 10:53 P. M. Sundays every 10 minutes from 1:08 to 10:53 P. M. Excursion tickets 20 cents, including Elevated Fare, on sale at all Brooklyn Elevated R. R. stations.

Culver Route.

Leave foot of WHITEHALL ST., New-York, daily, except Sunday, at 7:10, 8:10, 9:10 A. M., and half hourly from 10:10 A. M. to 9:40 and 10:20 P. M. Sundays, 9:10, and half hourly from 10:10 A. M. to 9:40 P. M., 2:30, 3:10, 5:30, and every half hour from 4:10 to 9:40, 10:20 P. M. Excursion Tickets 25 cents.

Rockaway Beach.

Trains leave Long Island City daily, except Sunday, 6:45, 8:10, 9:20, 11:05 A. M., 12:30, 1:35, 2:35, 3:40, 4:35, 5:35, 6:40, 7:30, 8:20, 9:20 P. M. Saturdays, 2:05, 3:05, 9:50 P. M. Sundays, 7:10, 8:20, 9:20, 10:20, 11:20 A. M., 12:20, 1:00, 1:25, 1:50, 2:35, 3:35, 3:50, 4:20, 5:10, 6:10, 6:35, 7:00, 7:25, 7:55, 8:15, 8:40, 9:05, 9:30, 10:25 P. M.

"THE PEOPLE'S PLEASURE GROUNDS!"

GLEN ISLAND

A delightful sail on fast-going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants, and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, magnificent aviary, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling, and billiards.

TIME TABLE—STEAMER LEAVE.

Cortlandt St., 9:15, 10:15, 11:30 A. M., 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 P. M., 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30 P. M., 8:45, 10:15, 11:45 A. M., 12:45, 2:15, 3:45, 5:15, 6:45, 8:15, 9:45, 11:15 P. M. Fare 10 cents. Leave Glen Island, 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M., 1:30 A. M., for all points. EXCURSIONS TO CITY FOR SUNDAYS. EXCURSION, 40 CENTS. Includes Admission to all Attractions.

ERIE RAILROAD.
EVERY SUNDAY.
SHOHOLA GLEN
in the Blue Mountains, one hundred and seven miles from New-York, on the banks of the beautiful Delaware River, 1,000 feet above the sea.
$1.00. ROUND TRIP. $1.00.
Fast express train leaves West 23d St. 8:35 A. M. and Chambers St. 9:00; Jersey City 9:15 A. M. Second express train leaves West 23d St. 9:25 A. M. and Chambers St. 9:50 A. M.; Jersey City 9:55 A. M.
Returning leave Shohola 5 P. M. and 6:10 P. M.
GREENWOOD LAKE EXCURSION. 75c. ROUND TRIP. 75c.
Special express train leaves West 23d St. 9:40 A. M.; Chambers St. 9:45 A. M.; Jersey City 10:00 A. M. Choice of two express trains returning. Leave Glenn 5:30 P. M. or 7:20 P. M.
WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE,
Grand Daily Excursion. (Except Sunday.)
By PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS.
"NEW-YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn Fulton St., (by Annex)...8 A. M.
" New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier...8:40 "
" New-York, 129th St. Pier...9 "
Returning due in New-York 6:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

CONEY ISLAND.
SEA BEACH ROUTE.
Boats via Bay Ridge leave Whitehall St., terminus elevated and Broadway railroads, at 7:10, 8:10, 9:10, 10:10, 10:40 A. M., and half hourly until 3:40, and at 10:20 P. M. Sundays, 8:10, 9:10, 9:40 A. M., then half hourly until 2:10 P. M., then every 20 minutes until 9:10 P. M., and at 9:40, 10:10, 10:40 P. M. Last train for New-York, via Bay Ridge boat, leaves Sea Beach 11:10; last train, via Brooklyn Bridge, 1 O'CLOCK AT NIGHT.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

ALL LAW BUSINESS CAREFULLY ATTENDED; experienced lawyers; agreements, leases, mortgages, wills, partnership papers legally drawn, estates attended; private consultations free. Inter-State Law Association, 2 West 14th St.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of a majority of the Directors of THE NEW-YORK TIMES PUBLISHING COMPANY for a voluntary dissolution of said company.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, as preliminary receiver of The New-York Times Publishing Company, in pursuance of an order duly made and entered in the above-entitled proceeding, bearing date the 20th day of July, 1896, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the said City of New-York, on Thursday, August 13th, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William H. Ryan, auctioneer, in one parcel, all the property, trade marks, copyrights, franchises, good will, assets, and effects of The New-York Times Publishing Company, except money in bank and outstanding book accounts. Said property will be sold as a whole, and the sale will be made subject to the approval of the court. Ten per cent. of the purchase price will be required to be paid to said receiver at the time of the sale; the balance will be required to be paid in accordance with the terms and provisions of the aforesaid order, to which order reference is hereby made. Purchaser also to have option to buy all said book accounts as provided in said order. For further details apply to the attorney for the receiver or to the auctioneer.—Dated New-York, July 21st, 1896.

ALFRED ELY,
As Receiver as Aforesaid.

LOUIS M. FULTON, Attorney for Receiver, 20 Nassau Street, New-York City.

NOTICE TO PUBLISHERS

THE NEW-YORK TIMES

is now prepared to fill orders for composition on newspapers, books, pamphlets, or other publications at moderate rates.

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38-34 WEST 32d, NEAR IMPERIAL.—Handsomely furnished rooms in suites or singly; private baths; reference.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

IN THE BERESFORD, A HIGH-CLASS apartment hotel, beautifully located, with every convenience and comfort of a well-appointed home, a few choice suites can be secured from Oct. 1, 1896, on personal application or by letter to the Beresford, 81st to 82d Sts., corner of Central Park West and Manhattan Square.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale cheap, the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. Beware of bogus instruments represented as genuine Steinway pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New-York.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

AYRES, ELIHU.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIHU AYRES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 181 Montague Street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the first day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of July, 1896. DONALD F. AYRES, Executor. jy26-law6mS

CLARK, ALPHEUS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALPHEUS CLARK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at No. 2 West 132nd Street in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of February, 1896. MARY J. CLARK, Executrix. JOSEPH R. GUERNSEY, Attorney for Executrix, 203 Broadway, New-York City. j15-law6mS

DE THOMSEN, FLORENTINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FLORENTINE DE THOMSEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 87 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of July, 1896. HUGO A. THOMSEN, Administrator. SHIPMAN, LAROCQUE & CHOATE, 40 Wall Street, New-York, Attorneys for Administrator. jy11-law6mS

GRINSELL, PETER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER GRINSELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the law office of Sheehan & Collin, No. 32 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the first day of February, 1896. THOMAS GRINSELL, Executor. SHEEHAN & COLLIN, Attorneys for Executor. Office and P. O. address, No. 32 Nassau St., N. Y. City. fl-law6mS

IVISON, HARRIET S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HARRIET S. IVISON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Tracy, Boardman & Platt, No. 35 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 31st day of March, 1896. JAMES A. PARSONS, Administrator, with the will annexed, &c. TRACY, BOARDMAN & PLATT, Attorneys. mh7-law6mS

KENNY, WILLIAM F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM F. KENNY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at No. 132 Nassau Street in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of July, 1896. ANNIE V. BOYDEN GOULD, Executrix. BANKSON T. MORGAN, Attorney for Executrix, 132 Nassau St., New-York City. jy25-law6mS

MOORE, GRACE E. W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GRACE E. W. MOORE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Mortimer C. Ruger, No. 46 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of March 1896. EDWARD C. UNDERHILL, FRANCIS G. MOORE, Executors. MORTIMER C. RUGER, Attorney for Executors, 46 Broadway, New-York City. mh28-law6mS.

RAYMOND, HELEN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HELEN RAYMOND, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Boorem, Hamilton, Beckett & Ransom, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of April, 1896. RUSSELL RAYMOND, GEORGE RAYMOND, Executors. BOOREM, HAMILTON, BECKETT & RANSOM, Attorneys for Executors, 100 Broadway, N. Y. City. ap11-law6mS

RAYNOLDS, CHARLES T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES T. RAYNOLDS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of George S. Hamlin, No. 18 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 3d day of June, 1896. EDWARD B. RAYNOLDS, ADELAIDE A. RAYNOLDS, Executors. GEORGE S. HAMLIN, Attorney for Executors, 18 Wall Street, New-York City. je6-law6mS

RICHARDSON, WILLIAM H.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Anna Dudley Keith, John Dudley Keith, James Kirkpatrick, John H. Mariner, Leigh W. Rathbone, William R. Wadsworth, John G. Wadsworth, as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of William H. Wadsworth, deceased, T. C. Campbell, Bartlett & Lieli, New-York Athletic Club, Fraser & Company, Society of Amateur Photographers, Frederick W. Ernst, C. W. Schumann's Sons, Isaac Woodward, F. W. Kinsman & Co., Aldred & Son, John Bartels, Scovill & Adams Company, Wenier & Ingard, William W. Jacobs, Comptroller of the City of New-York, American Druggist Publishing Company, Caroline Ireland, and to all persons interested in the estate of WILLIAM H. RICHARDSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House in the City of New-York, on the fifteenth day of September, 1896, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of William C. Davis, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 24th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court. jy25-law6wS

ROESZLER, VALENTINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against VALENTINE ROESZLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Lewis S. Goebel, his attorney, No. 41 Park Row, (Times Building,) in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of May, 1896. JOHN ROESZLER, Executor; ERNEST FISCHER, Executor. LEWIS S. GOEBEL, Attorney for Executors. No. 41 Park Row, New-York City. my23-law6mS

SCHABBEHAR, AUGUST R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AUGUST R. SCHABBEHAR, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Edward P. Orrell, No. 51 Chambers Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of April, 1896. ANNIE REIPSCHLAGER, Executrix; CHARLES BERKEMEYER, Executor. EDWARD P. ORRELL, Attorney for Executors, 51 Chambers Street, New-York City. ap18-law6mS.

SCHNEIDER, LOUIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUIS SCHNEIDER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, the office of John Whalen, No. 206 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the second day of November next.—Dated New-York, the first day of May, 1896. MINNIE HUMMEL, Administratrix. JOHN WHALEN, Attorney for Administratrix, 206 Broadway, N. Y. City. my2-law6mSat

WOOD, ROBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT WOOD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 245 West 12th Street, in the City of New-York on or before the 18th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of February, 1896. MURDO TOLMIE, Administrator. fl5-law6mS

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW-YORK—Adirondacks.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.

LAKE PLACID and SARANAC LAKE.

Through trains, with Wagner cars, leave Grand Central Station at

7:50 A. M. & 6:25 P. M.

for Lake Placid and Saranac Lake, via Utica or Plattsburgh.

THE WAWBEEK, URIAH WELCH, MGR., WAWBEEK, N. Y. Trains leave New-York 7:30 A. M. and 6:25 P. M. to Saranac Inn, stage, and boat; or Tupper Lake, carriage from station. Time, one hour from Station. Arrive 6:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

HOTEL CHILDWOLD, CHILDWOLD PARK, WM. F. INGOLD.—Leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 5:20 P. M. and 5:45 A. M.

SARANAC LAKE.

ALGONQUIN, JOHN HARDING, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Leave New-York City, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:45 P. M., 7:10 A. M., and via Chateaugay, 11:05 A. M.

HOTEL AMPERSAND, C. M. EATON, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:45 P. M. and 7:10 A. M.; via Chateaugay, 11:05 A.M.

HOTEL DEL MONTE Leave N. Y. 7:50 A. M., 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:45 P. M., 7:10 A. M.; via Chateaugay, 11:05 A. M.

RIVERSIDE INN, Lv. N. Y. 7:50 A. M., 6:25 P. M.; ar. 6:45 P. M., 7:10 A. M.

LAKE PLACID.

RUSSEAUMONT, T. E. KRUMBHOLTZ. Leave N. Y. City 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 7:20 P. M., 7:45 A. M., and, via Chateaugay, 1 P. M.

PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leave New-York City, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 7 P. M.; arrive 6:36 P. M. and 5:30 A. M.

WAWBEEK LODGE, HOTEL AND COTTAGES,

One of the very best located, most attractive, and best conducted resorts in

THE ADIRONDACKS.

URIAH WELCH, Manager.

P. O. Address, WAWBEEK, FRANKLIN CO., N. Y.

HOTEL DEL MONTE AND COTTAGE. Adirondack Mountains, Lower Saranac Lake, N. Y., 1,600 feet above sea level; rooms large and light; cuisine and service first class. For descriptive circular, &c., address HUMPHREYS & WILLARD, Props.

NEW-YORK—Long Island.

Manhattan Beach.

MANHATTAN AND ORIENTAL.

The Finest Hotels on the Atlantic Coast.

See Time Table, Excursion Column.

LONG BEACH

HOTEL AND COTTAGES.

On the Ocean Beach, 23 miles from New-York. Excellent Surf Bathing, Fishing, Boating, &c. New and liberal management, reasonable rates, frequent trains.

LONG BEACH ASSOCIATION, 71 Broadway. GEORGE MURRAY, Manager, Long Beach,

ADVOCATES THIRD TICKET

EX-MAYOR W. R. GRACE GIVES HIS VIEWS ON THE SUBJECT.

Thinks It Would Be the Most Effective Way to Save the Nation from the Disastrous Consequences That Would Follow the Election of Bryan—Ticket Should Represent Sound Democratic Ideas, Not Populistic Doctrines.

Ex-Mayor William R. Grace has sent the following letter, bearing on the political situation and a third ticket, to Francis M. Scott, Vice Chairman Executive Committee New-York State Democracy:

Dear Sir: I have noted that the New-York State Democracy has announced its intention of co-operating with all sound-money Democrats so far as may be necessary to discover whether the best interests of the country, as well as of the party, demand the nomination of a third ticket, which shall appeal to those Democrats who do not feel that they can support the nominees of the Chicago Convention.

While I have personally had some doubt as to whether a third ticket would be an effective way of securing the triumph of sound-money principles, there are many arguments in favor of such a course. Accordingly, I take this opportunity of presenting briefly the reasons which to my mind not only justify but require Democrats to refuse to support the party nominees, as well as those reasons which have convinced me of the propriety of nominating a third ticket, in order that those considerations may be defeated.

In the present crisis in the history of the party many a Democrat is wavering between party allegiance and his desire to rebuke the influences which asserted themselves in Chicago, and with all such a consideration of the revolutionary character of the proceedings of a body calling itself a Democratic National Convention should be decisive. Forced to meet the possibility of defeat by the operation of the two-thirds rule in the choice of a candidate who should stand unmistakably for the policy of repudiation, it boldly stole the votes of a State for such candidates and policy, by recognizing delegates whom the National Committee, by a vote of 49 to 1 had refused to recognize as legally accredited. It insists on the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid of any other nation, distinctly promising to accept any other ratio, even if a year's experience demonstrated the inability of Congress to keep the existing commercial ratio of 31 to 1 for the ratio suggested. Thus it unmistakably indicated its intention to force the country to a silver basis, and gave the lie to its declaration that its purpose was to maintain the bimetallic standard.

It refused to exempt from the probable consequences of its proposed policy not only those contracts providing for deferred payments which were made with reference to the existing standard, but those which by their terms were payable in gold. Thus it openly advocated a policy of repudiation.

It by implication condemned the present Democratic Administration in its effort to carry out the expressed wish of the people of the United States as declared by Congress in the act of 1890, that gold and silver should be maintained at a parity, and thus it notified the Democracy of the Nation that it disapproved the efforts of its representatives to maintain the National honor and to enforce the law.

It denied to the National Executive the right to protect the mails. It declared that Democratic policy justifies legislative interference with the judiciary, and that the personnel of the bench may be changed at will whenever it shall be necessary to enforce and register its decrees. It presents a platform which can only be fully characterized as one of cowardice, debasement, repudiation, and even anarchy, and it invites popular support by frantic appeals to sectionalism.

One may sympathize with the man who to-day advocates the free coinage of silver but who has not studied the question. It is very natural that he who has suffered, as all of us have, from the bad times of the last few years, should be willing to accept on trial any nostrum which is presented by the advocates of free silver. But when each man denies out the result to himself of the application of this universal panacea, he will find the workingman especially will realize that there is in it all of bitterness and none of the sweet.

Looking over the field, it may be said that it is only the farm owner and the miner owner who by any possibility can figure a gain by forcing upon the country a depreciated dollar worth but 53 cents, and this gain will be offset, as the very shrewd leaders of the farm laborers now see, by the laborers, nor any other class of producers, workers, who are the backbone of the country's prosperity, will benefit by the single silver standard.

What will silver do for these men? Take, for example, the farm laborer. His time and effort are expended on the production of a wheat crop, which is sold in Liverpool for gold worth 100 cents to the dollar. He is paid by a fixed daily wage. No one better than he knows how hard it is to force up the rate, whatever be the peculiar conditions which may enrich his employer. Thus in accordance with universal experience, I will continue to get the silver dollar, which under the silver standard is dollars which are worth only 53 cents. When he earns his hard-earned 53-cent dollar home, and goes to buy supplies with it, it is then that he discovers that the prediction of the silverites has been realized, and that prices have gone up.

With the silver dollar he tries to purchase less than those in Europe with a gold dollar worth 100 cents bought before him. Thus he is forced to make up the deficiency, and to do it by paying two dollars, where formerly he used but one. Yet the price of wheat in the gold foreign market has not advanced, but may even have been lowered, for the very reason that the farm owner pays the hand less in gold. The same argument applies to labor of all kinds. It has been well said that they, and they alone, are always creditors and never debtors. Each day's work finds the employer indebted to the laborer, and the laborer knows, and if he does not he will discover it, that the amount for which he thus stands creditor is the last to feel the effect of any rise in prices due to depreciated currency, and that when such effect is felt, such rise is out of all proportion small in comparison with the rise in the prices of other commodities.

I have personally had a long experience with countries in which a single silver standard has prevailed. I refer to the republics of South America. My experience has shown me that, while the rich in those countries were able to take care of themselves under such a standard, the poor inevitably suffered, and I am satisfied that, notwithstanding the enormous power and resources of the United States and its great wealth, neither it nor any half dozen nations of the world united with it can by legislation make a silver dollar in value at the ratio of 16 to 1 produce the same results to the laboring classes as a dollar in gold.

The effect of a single silver standard upon the condition of the laborer, whether he till the field, work in the mine labor in the machine shop, or earn his daily wage in any of the many and varied avenues of production, is the most important consideration in the present campaign, and one which can be made most clear to those interested.

The new Populist of the South, erstwhile Democrat, may be willing to take the first step toward National dishonor in repudiating the National debt which was created for the maintenance of the Union. It cannot be that the young men of the New South will ever join in putting such a disgrace upon the Nation. The products of the silver mines of the West, it may be, will find an artificial market under the free and unlimited coinage of silver, and mortgages now existing may be paid off in the debased currency that would result.

But the West is in process of development. It must of necessity be a borrower, and it should, under no consideration for momentary gain, do anything to destroy that credit and confidence which is so essential to its ultimate welfare. It should be warned that debasement and repudiation mean the exchange of credit and capital for empty promises and unprofitable experience.

All of us believe who are opposed to the principles, and the candidates representing those principles, of the Chicago Convention and its Populistic allies, that under the present condition of things Major McKinley should be elected President of the United States. Personally, I believe he will be. But for his own good it would seem to me he should make a formal declaration to the public to the effect that the importance of the money question to this country is such that no interest of any description shall be permitted to interfere in the slightest degree with the maintenance of the gold standard during his Administration. He should not be severely criticised for advocating protection, because there are large numbers of people who, by self-interest and education, have been taught to believe in a protective tariff for this country, and their support is essential to Republican success. If, however, the support of sound-money Democrats is expected, it is necessary to assure them, above all things, that the money question will be the prime and foremost question for settlement, and that no scheme of protection will be allowed to interfere with the present gold standard in the United States.

So, too, I believe in the advisability of naming a third candidate for the Presidency who shall represent the Jeffersonian ideas of the sound-money Democracy. Sound-money orators must have an opportunity to address Democrats directly on the issues of the campaign in favor of a Democrat. It is not to be expected that they can do effective missionary work by advocating the election of a Republican candidate. It is important that the Democratic newspapers which have repudiated the Chicago platform should have an opportunity to enforce the Democratic doctrine of sound money by appealing directly to a Democratic constituency.

In the Southwestern and Southern States, where partisanship is very strong, and party lines are sharply drawn, it is all-important that the Democratic voter should have an opportunity to vote for a candidate of whose Democracy there can be no doubt, and who represents the sound-money issue. Whether there be logic in the silver craze or not, whether it will commend itself to the good sense of the American people or not, it is necessary to consult the partisan prejudices of men as well as their reason, and I have accordingly come to the conclusion, after much thought, that the most effective way to save the Nation from the disastrous consequences that would follow from the election of Mr. Bryan will be by the nomination of a ticket representing sound Democratic ideas, not Populistic, revolutionary, and Anarchistic doctrines, such as the Chicago platform contains. Yours very truly,

W. R. GRACE.

NEW-YORK, July 31, 1896.

FALLACIES IN SILVER DOCTRINE.

What Asa A. Alling Says in a Letter to ex-Gov. Flower.

The following communication from Asa A. Alling has been sent to Roswell P. Flower, President of the Democratic Club of this city:

My Dear Sir: I observe by the morning paper that you have named me as one of the members of the committee appointed pursuant to the resolution adopted at the meeting of the Democratic Club held on Wednesday evening last.

While appreciating the honor of the appointment, I fear that, by reason of my intended absence abroad during the month of August, I may not be as serviceable a member of this important committee as I should desire, and I therefore suggest that you appoint another member in my place. I had hoped that the club would, as an organization, emulate the courageous and patriotic stand that you have personally taken in the present juncture and announce at once and without hesitation its position in reference to the Chicago platform and ticket.

If you should feel disposed, in view of my absence, to name some other member of the club in my place on the committee, I beg leave to take this opportunity of stating my views on the situation which confronts our fellow-Democrats in this campaign.

In adopting the recent Chicago platform and in nominating candidates for President and Vice President thereon, the alleged Democratic convention has made a move in a direction in which in my judgment a true Democrat cannot consistently or conscientiously follow. It represents a departure so abrupt and decided from the principles that I have heretofore believed to be the fundamental principles of the party, and such as have been held and expounded by the acknowledged leaders and thinkers of the party, that one is impelled to the conclusion that the late convention held at Chicago was not really a convention of the Democratic Party, but in fact the convention of a party of socialistic tendencies masquerading in the garb of the Democratic Party.

The platform there adopted contains, besides an attack on the Supreme Court, which, like Caesar's wife, should be above suspicion, the menace of a socialistic and communistic propaganda that is diametrically opposed to all conceptions of governmental policy hitherto held and fervently believed in by the Democratic Party. Instead of the least government consistent with the enforcement of law and order, as was enunciated by Jefferson and the founders and leaders of the Democratic Party, this so-called Democratic convention has faced about in a direction that will inevitably lead to governmental interference in all departments of human activity, which means simply despotism, or the universal interference of government, and is the exact antithesis of the Democratic idea of the function of government.

Moreover, the platform and the candidates particularly demand that Democrats shall give their allegiance to a theory of currency which, though not new in the history of governments, to say the least calls for a departure on the part of the Democratic Party, and which, in the face of the combined experience of human governments, is most foolhardy, reckless, and dishonest. It is an attempt that has often been tried before, and always with disastrous results, to inject by legislative enactment that value into some commodity. In this case silver, which it does not intrinsically possess. It would be an endeavor to make 52 cents' worth of silver equal to a dollar of 100 cents, which is recognized to be of that intrinsic value the world over, and the latter is not necessarily be a failure, for no government, despotic or otherwise, has ever yet succeeded in putting a fictitious value into a commodity which it did not intrinsically possess and maintaining it.

Gold has a fixed value the world over, and the transactions of the great commercial nations of the civilized world have as it were, by common consent, been based on gold as the medium of exchange and measure of value. An attempt on the part of this Government to re-establish the obsolete ratio of 16 to 1, or to endeavor by legislation to make sixteen ounces of silver equal to one ounce of gold, would constitute a backward step by our country in the march of civilization and be tantamount to a partial repudiation of existing debts, both public and private. And, in the face of the great natural laws of supply and demand, which fix the price of silver and gold, as of all other commodities, for our Government to attempt to enforce by legal-tender laws the acceptance by a laboring man or by a creditor of a fifty-two-cent dollar would constitute such dollars licenses of partial repudiation and be rank dishonesty.

Outside of the interest that the silver kings have in the coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, this present demand for free silver is largely greenbackism in disguise, with the credit of logic and the courage of its convictions in favor of greenbackism. For, if the Government can inject 48 cents' worth of value in a silver dollar worth 52 cents, why can it not inject 99½ cents' worth of value in ¼ cent's worth of paper? And if such be the case, why should the Government annoy people by taxes or tariffs or other means of collecting revenue? Enough printing presses at Washington would be all that is necessary.

To force laboring men, producers, and manufacturers to take 52 cents' worth of silver for 100 cents' worth of gold is to rob them of the difference and give the mine owner the benefit. To have two standards, for which free silver advocates contend, is to have none. How is it possible for any nation or convention of nations to keep fixed the relation of any two commodities like gold and silver when, among other determining circumstances, the rate of production varies from year to year?

Does any free-silver advocate honestly believe that if the founders of the Government were at the present time called upon to establish a ratio of value between silver and gold for currency purposes, they would establish the ratio of 16 to 1? The adoption of free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 means simply and solely silver monometallism, and necessarily implies and involves the readjustment of all transactions upon a silver basis, and does the laboring man or the farmer believe that, in the confusion attendant upon the fluctuation of prices of all commodities consequent upon such readjustment, he would be the gainer and come out ahead?

On the contrary, while all classes must necessarily suffer from such financial chaos as would be the result of the proposed free-silver legislation, the farmer and the laboring man would find that they would be the greatest sufferers, as the history of all debasement of currency and the consequent inflation of prices, with its inevitable collapse, indubitably demonstrates.

To sum up, in my judgment the enactment of the free-silver clause of the Democratic platform means partial repudiation of existing public and private debts, the wholesale unsettling of prices and values, and is a step backward by the country in the advance toward higher civilization; it means a reign of financial chaos, the loss of confidence of the civilized world in our Government, and, what may be still worse, the loss of confidence of ourselves in our own Government.

Holding the above opinions I cannot see my way clear to support the ticket nominated at Chicago upon the platform there adopted. Very truly yours,

ASA A. ALLING.

NEW-YORK, July 31, 1896.

GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

The picturesque chimney sweep with his long brush over his shoulder, his sooty figure, pointed, close-fitting cap, loose blouse, bag, and boy, is a thing of the past even in England, where he was a familiar feature of the streets. As a practical reality we have him still. There is nothing more picturesque about the modern chimney sweep than there is about the plumber. The modern chimney is not large enough to admit the body of a man or boy. In England, where in the large old houses it is possible, there is a law prohibiting the cleaning of chimneys in that way—made after a number of boys had been smothered in the chimneys. The modern chimney sweep can be secured at an ordinary stove store, and he works with modern appliances. Two men usually work together. They are provided with a weight, a long cord or rope, and a circular brush. The weight is dropped from the top to find the length of the chimney. Then the circular brush is attached to it. A man at the top of the chimney holds one rope and a man inside at the bottom a second, and the brush is pulled up and down until the chimney is properly cleaned. The cost of cleaning a range chimney is nearly double that for an ordinary flue. Fortunately, the nuisance of soft coal is not great enough in New-York to make the chimney sweep a familiar institution. Still, one sees occasionally the small sign: "Chimneys swept and ranges cleaned." There is one hanging from an upper window, where it can be seen from the Brooklyn elevated road, not far from the bridge. The business is of enough importance for men to make a specialty of it.

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There is a new corn popper on the market. Preparations for Winter are always going forward in the hottest Summer weather. The new popper has a nice little crank on the handle, which, when turned, works back and forth the corn popper basket under a large cover, the cover remaining stationary at the end of the handle. It is a unique arrangement, and there might be a Winter evening's sport in using the handle without regard to the popcorn, but the whole thing does not begin to equal a corn popper made by an English workman. She was a New-York girl, at Newnham College, England. Every one knows that there is always more or less fun connected with the life in every college. The American girl had an abundance of popcorn, ready shelled, sent to her by her friends at home. Popcorn was something the English girls had never seen, and the American girl was anxious to give them a treat. Of course there was not such a thing as a corn popper to be found in the country. She ordered one made. The workman had never seen so much as the picture of such an implement. The New-York girl described it as well as she could. Probably she neglected to say that it was made of fine light wire.

"For you should have seen it when it was finished," she wrote to her friends at home. "It was the biggest, heaviest thing I ever saw. A blow from it would have killed an ox. But it was not too large to use, and we popped some corn."

***

A Bowery roof garden that is always well patronized is on the roof of the Young Men's Mission of the Young Men's Christian Association. It is not a roof garden in the accepted sense of the term, but the top of the building is well lighted, there are tables and chairs there, and on warm, clear evenings a crowd of the young men belonging to the mission may be found enjoying the breezes, reading, playing games, and chatting. An ice-water cooler furnishes all the refreshments to be found.

***

"It will be some time before people become accustomed to the new dollar bills," said the restaurant keeper, "and there is going to be a good deal of trouble at first. Every one is afraid of being taken in with a counterfeit. I refused to take the first of the new bills that I saw."

***

Col. Waring has taken an effective way of notifying people that their refuse—sweepings, ashes, and garbage—must be placed in three different receptacles for the collector. The big trucks which follow the garbage teams around, with their high sides, like a big transparency, upon which is printed the notice in large letters and in different languages, are conspicuous. They attract a great deal of attention, as intended. They accomplish their object even if the first thought of most people is that there is a big picnic under consideration somewhere.

***

"I was down at the Staten Island Ferry yesterday," he said. "The gate was open in the roadway, and a wagon, with one horse attached, was driven down, the two men on it evidently thinking the boat was in. It was only coming in, however, and a policeman, weighing about 300 pounds, kept them back. He was No. 2,377. 'Stop right back,' he called in military tones, and the driver turned immediately while the other man jumped off and walked toward the gate, as though he would speak to some one inside. The officer was ready for him, however, and he did not have a chance to more than open his mouth. 'Shut up, shut up,' he said, 'I want nothing out of you. Shut up as tight as a drum; if you don't I'll pull you in.' The man looked cowed and turned away without having said a word. 'What do you suppose is the meaning of all that?' I asked a man who stood near me and had watched the proceedings. 'I don't know, I am sure,' he said. 'I saw the whole thing, and it was apparently a most uncalled-for piece of browbeating.'"

***

It is a very small child who does not consider the subject of bicycle riding nowadays. Jessie, who is only five, was making a visit all by herself to a favorite aunt. Aunt Clara and her little niece were sitting together the other day when a bicyclist rode by the house.

"Jessie," said Aunt Clara, talking with the idea merely of being entertaining, "how would you like to have a bicycle?"

"Oh, Aunt Clara," said Jessie, quickly, "are you thinking of buying me a bicycle?" But Aunt Clara was not, and she changed the subject quickly.

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"It is a most excellent thing having the shops closed on Saturday afternoon during the hot months," said the woman, "but if one happens to get stranded for want of a little piece of dry goods on Saturday, all one's philanthropic ideas for the benefit of one's kind are apt to vanish into thin air. I needed just a scrap of white ribbon to put the finishing touches on a thin frock the other Saturday. Not a thought of the day, except that it was very hot, occurred to me. I put on my hat and hied me down to the shops to be met by closed doors, staring me blankly in the face. I needed that gown to wear, and I needed the ribbon to put on it. I wandered through street after street; not a shop open. I found myself at last in a part of the city I had never visited before in my life, somewhere around Eighth Avenue, and I found a new dollar which could get in, but there was nothing in the way of ribbon that I could use. I am afraid I felt cross, and I was very warm when I reached home, but I felt better as I grew cooler. I had the ribbon for my gown, too. There is nothing you cannot do if you are desperate. I instituted an exploring expedition and found some ribbon from a wedding-cake box that was just the thing."

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He is a Cape Cod man who frequently comes to New-York to attend to business, and when he comes he usually brings his family. Fate has been so kind, or so unkind to him, that this family has differed upon the occasion of his different visits in the many years of his incomings and outgoings. The present wife is the fifth, and there is a little son who is as bright as a Cape Cod youngster may be. The family, in each of its different editions, has always stopped at one particular boarding house on a quiet street. It was the occasion of the last visit of the last edition of the family, and the small boy was on the sidewalk playing with a little girl living in an adjoining house.

"How many wives has your father had?" asked the little Cape Cod hopeful in a quiet moment. "My father has had five," he said when his little companion had acknowledged with some concern that there had been only one wife in her family circle. "Where are they all?" she asked.

Oh, four are over in the churchyard," said the small boy, "but this last one has staid."

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The sun shines with intense heat upon the concrete on the broad expanse in front of the City Hall. The edge on one side is shaded and kept comparatively cool by the trees. On the other side, where it meets the sidewalk, close to the curbing—so close that it is not walked on—is to be seen a wavelike effect in the concrete, tiny waves made as the sun has softened it, and the many footsteps of the many persons constantly passing, have pressed it up to the side. So intense is the heat thrown from the concrete and flagging on a hot day that it is necessary to close the lower windows in the City Hall to keep out the air, which is like a blast from a furnace.

STRUGGLED WITH A THIEF

WALL SHOT AFTER A TUSSLE IN A NARROW HALLWAY.

According to His Story He Found a Man in a Room at His Home and Grappled with Him—No One in the House Heard Any Disturbance, Although the Fighting Pair Tumbled Down a Flight of Stairs, According to Wall.

Charles T. Wall, a paperhanger, who lives at 202 East Seventeenth Street, lies at Bellevue Hospital with a bullet wound in his right side as the result of a struggle with a sneak thief at his home yesterday afternoon. After firing the shot the would-be burglar escaped.

According to Wall's story he went to his room about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. His is the rear room on the third floor of the house. The room in front is occupied by George Wright and Thomas Ballard. There is a door between the two apartments, which was usually left open. Wall says he found this door closed, and when he opened it he discovered a strange man in the act of wrapping up a bundle of clothing belonging to Wright.

Wall says he asked the man what he was doing there, and he replied it was his room. Wall then charged him with being a thief and made a move toward him. The stranger drew a revolver, but did not have time to use it before Wall had closed with him. The two men struggled together into the hallway, and, locked in each other's arms, rolled down a flight of stairs. Wall is a powerful man, thirty-two years old, and he was getting the better of his antagonist, who was considerably lighter than himself.

At the foot of the stairs the stranger managed to free himself, and fired at Wall at short range, the bullet entering the right side near the seventh rib. Wall sank to the floor and his assailant darted down the first flight of stairs out into the street.

Mrs. Spencer, who occupies rooms on the second floor of the house, heard Wall crying that he was hurt, and going into the hall, found Wall leaning against the baluster, groaning with pain. She gave the alarm, and an ambulance was summoned.

Mrs. Spencer told a strange story to Detective Rinck, who was detailed on the case. She said she had heard no struggle in the hall, and, although the shot was fired almost in front of her door, she says she did not hear the report and knew nothing of the affair until she heard Wall crying for help.

Mrs. Ellen Hurley, the landlady of the house, told the detective that she was in the basement at the time and that she did not hear the shot. But, nevertheless, there was a shot, and the weapon was held so close to Wall's body that his clothing was burned.

The police could find no evidences of a struggle, and they think it rather peculiar that neither of the two women heard the struggle on the stairs. The stairway is narrow, and two men rolling down it engaged in a fierce encounter must have made considerable noise.

The police say Wright told them that everything in his room was in order and nothing was missing. Later Wright told a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES that he had found a coat and vest in Wall's room and that an attempt had been made to force the lock on his trunk.

There is considerable speculation as to how the thief gained entrance to the house. The front door is always kept locked. The occupants of the house think the man must have gained entrance that way, or he might have come over the roof from an adjoining house and entered by the skylight, which was open. Although Wall says the man went out by the front door, no one in the neighborhood saw him leaving the house.

The doctors at Bellevue Hospital were unable to say last night how serious Wall's injuries were. The bullet had not been located and it was feared that it had penetrated either the liver or the right lung. Wall suffered great pain from the wound. He is unmarried. His parents live in Detroit, Mich.

WHAT THE WORKINGMEN SAY.

Many Have Not Decided How They Will Vote.

Many workingmen have not yet decided whether they will vote for unlimited coinage of silver or for the gold standard, because they do not understand the question and have not given the subject much thought. Most of those who say they will vote for free silver are either strict partisans of the Tammany persuasion and will stand by the party, whatever the consequences may be, or they have an idea that money will become very plentiful with free silver coinage, and that somehow or other some of it will find its way into their pockets.

Some of the striking butchers in West Fifty-ninth Street were seen yesterday by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES. James Ryan, who said he lived at 217 East Twenty-fourth Street, felt sure that free silver would give more work, and consequently better wages.

Patrick Duffy of 545 West Forty-eighth Street did not care whether there was free silver or not, so long as he could get work and good wages. He could not tell whether free silver would bring about such good times or not.

William Murphy of 870 Tenth Avenue said: "From what I hear said by my friends I think that free silver will help us all out, and we'll have more work."

At Clausen's Brewery, in West Forty-seventh Street, Ernest Arnold, one of the workmen, said he could not see how depreciated silver coins could help workingmen, and therefore he was in favor of gold.

Peter Dirs, another brewer, had not yet made up his mind, and a third brewer who gave his name as Wilhelm, believed that free silver would be very good for workingmen, provided its value would rise, as predicted by the silver advocates, but he did not think it would rise.

Patrick Lenahan of 516 West Fifty-second Street believed that free silver would bring about more work, and that the purchasing power of the silver dollars would be as great as it is now.

Philip McManus of 542 West Forty-fourth Street asked: "How much gold have we now? I don't see any of it. So give us plenty of silver."

Patrick Cullen of 526 West Fifty-sixth Street said: "You bet the silver dollar will always buy as much as it does now. So I am for free coinage of silver."

Launch for Gen. Ruger.

The new launch provided for the use of Major Gen. Ruger, Commander of the Department of the East, arrived at Governors Island yesterday. Such a craft has been a necessity. The launch which is named the General Rufus Ingalls, is 12 feet long, 8 feet beam, and 3 feet deep. It is built of white oak and provided with a cabin built flush with the sides and finished in mahogany. The pilot house forward is elevated somewhat above the cabin. There are small decks fore and aft. Under the forward deck are tanks for oil, which, with alcohol, is used to develop the power. It is known as an alcohol vapor launch and is designed to make a normal speed of nine knots an hour. Hereafter, when the chief officer of the army in these parts desires to visit the Navy Yard, one of the various forts in the harbor, or to return an official visit to a foreign man-of-war, he will have a boat of his own to use.

Fell into a Disused Well.

George Gunner, three years old, of Division Street, near Central Avenue, West Hoboken, was left in the care of a neighbor, Mrs. Jane Purcell, living in Lake Street, yesterday, while his mother went to New-York to do some shopping. He was allowed to play in the yard, in which there is a disused well. The cover to it was broken and the boy fell through. His screams were heard by Mrs. Purcell. Two carpenters at work on a building near by responded to Mrs. Purcell's call, and succeeded in rescuing the boy. He was unconscious when taken from the well, but Dr. Charles Hecht succeeded in reviving him after an hour's hard work.

Sued on a Bill for Rubber Balls.

Munden - Hildesheimer-Gummiwaaren-Fabriken Gebrueder Wetzell-Actiengesellschaft, a corporation doing business in Munden, Germany, brought suit yesterday in the City Court against Carl P. Stirn and Amos Lyon, doing business in this city, to recover $699.13, the value of some rubber balls. The plaintiff alleges that the balls were purchased by the defendants and have not been paid for. The defendants say that the rubber balls were unfit for sale. The case will be tried in the Fall.

WATCH WON BY A BOGUS CHECK.

It Was for $50 and Was Counted for 500 Votes.

The members of the Roman Catholic Church of the Holy Rosary, Jersey City, are greatly exercised just now over a small financial scandal, the principal features of which are a contest for a gold watch and a fraudulent check for $50, for the possession of which there is not likely to be any sort of a contest.

The affair came about in this way: Several days ago the church gave a picnic. It was held at Pohlmann's Pavilion, on the Heights, the lessee of which is August Kiesewetter. A friend of the church, who declined to permit his name to be made public, gave to the Rev. Father Schonen, rector of the church, a gold watch. He told the rector to dispose of it to the best advantage and add the money to the receipts of the picnic.

Father Schonen decided to get up a contest between two court constables, members of his church. They were Michael Shannon, Republican, and Michael Egan, Democrat. Two boxes were prepared. One was labeled "Shannon," the other "Egan." No voting qualification was required but a dime. Men, women, and children could vote without danger of being challenged. No ballots were used. The voters simply put a dime in the box and it counted one. Nickels counted as half a vote.

The contest did not close until the picnic ended. Then the contents of the two boxes were counted by tellers appointed for the purpose.

The box labeled "Shannon" was found to contain $72. Constable Shannon was credited with 729 votes. In the box marked "Egan" the tellers found $47.45 and a check for $50, signed "James C. McDermott." The friends of Shannon objected to the counting of the check until it should be cashed at the desk of the First National Bank of Hoboken, upon which it was drawn. They said no person named James C. McDermott belonged to the church, and no such person was known to any of the members. The tellers consulted with Father Schonen, and it was finally decided to accept the check as cash. That gave Constable Egan 974½ votes and the watch.

Constable Shannon yesterday called on Father Schonen and asked him if he had sent the check to the bank. He said he had not. He believed the check to be good and had not worried himself about it. He told Mr. Shannon that he could take the check to the bank if he wished. Mr. Shannon said it would be no trouble to do so, and he would be glad to have the matter settled.

Father Schonen indorsed the check, and Mr. Shannon journeyed to Hoboken with it. When he presented it to the paying teller, that official consulted with the cashier and returned the check to Mr. Shannon stamped "No account."

In reply to Mr. Shannon's questions the teller said James C. McDermott had no account at the bank. He also said he did not believe the check had been made by a man named McDermott. When asked why, he pointed out a little fact that neither Mr. Shannon nor Father Schonen had noticed. Whoever made the check first wrote "McR." and then changed his mind and wrote "McDermott," making the "D" over the "R." This, the teller thought, was ample proof that the check was fraudulent.

When Father Schoner was informed of the trick that had been played on the church and the tellers who counted the money, he was indignant. He said he would have the matter thoroughly investigated.

Mr. Shannon made some inquiries on his own account, and learned that just before the contest closed some person, whose identity is not clearly established, went to Mr. Kiesewetter, the lessee of the pavilion, and asked him for a blank check. Kiesewetter told Mr. Shannon that he asked the man if he wanted a check on any particular bank, and he said "No," that "any bank would do." Mr. Kiesewetter said he gave the man a blank check on the First National Bank of Hoboken.

Constable Egan was seen at the Court House yesterday afternoon. He said that James C. McDermott was a resident of the city, and that the check was good.

John Parteli, clerk of the court, now has the check. He said that unless Mr. McDermott appeared and redeemed the check, Constable Egan would be compelled to surrender the watch.

"COUNT" ZUBOF BURIED.

Expense of Interment in Mount Olivet Yet Paid by Friends.

The body of "Count" Roman I. Zubof, who committed suicide on Wednesday in the Jefferson Market Prison, was buried yesterday in Mount Olivet Cemetery.

J. J. Griffin, an insurance agent at 3 Park Row, said that several friends of Zubof had subscribed sufficient money to defray the expenses of the funeral. They went in the afternoon to the office of Thomas Winterbottom, undertaker, at Sixth Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street, and removed the body to the cemetery.

Mr. Griffin said that Zubof was greatly misrepresented. He was a very hard-working man, Mr. Griffin said, and always tried to pay his debts, although he was lavish in his expenditures. Mr. Griffin said he had been told that Mr. Walters now greatly regrets having caused Zubof's arrest. The manuscripts of two or three novels were found in Zubof's trunk, he said, and one of his plays is in Mrs. Langtry's hands.

Mr. Griffin said that if Zubof had been allowed to go to Europe he would have returned and married a wealthy young woman in the interior of the State. Zubof was never engaged to Miss Evelyn H. Peddie of Philadelphia, Mr. Griffin said.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—Postmaster Dayton has been informed by telegraph from San Francisco that the steamship Monowai arrived at that port with mails from Australia, New-Zealand, and Hawaii, of the following dates: Melbourne, July 4; Sydney, July 6; Auckland, July 11; Honolulu, July 23. These mails are due to arrive in New-York the morning of Aug. 4. Mails for Australia, Hawaii, &c., via Vancouver, close at the Post Office to-day at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, &c., via San Francisco close Aug. 15 at 6:30 P. M., or upon arrival of the steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.

—James L. Harris, the policeman who was indicted for perjury two months ago and was admitted to bail, was surrendered by his bondsmen in Part I., General Sessions, yesterday, and committed to the Tombs by Recorder Goff. When Harris was appointed a policeman he swore he had never been convicted of a crime. It was discovered afterward that he served a term in the penitentiary.

—Mrs. Fedora Maruski, twenty-five years old, of 17 Canal Street, became the mother of a child in a horse car of the Dry Dock Line in front of 381 Washington Street yesterday afternoon. A policeman sent for an ambulance, and a surgeon from the Hudson Street Hospital attended the mother. The child died before the ambulance arrived. Mrs. Maruski was removed to the hospital.

—Recorder Goff discharged the July Grand Jury yesterday with compliments on its efficiency. During the month the Grand Jury disposed of 668 cases, finding 812 indictments and dismissing the rest of the complaints. All the prison cases except two were disposed of. In these two cases the necessary witnesses were ill and unable to appear.

—Peter Krager of 150 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, whose wife, Sarah, disappeared on Wednesday, received a letter from her yesterday. The letter does not state where she is, but asks her husband to have her belongings ready when she sends for them.

—The Rev. James C. Patterson, D. D., pastor of the East Harlem Presbyterian Church, will address a meeting of men at the Harlem Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, 6 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, at 4:30 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

—James Wareham, thirty years old, of 9 Albany Street, employed as a porter in the building at 6 Trinity Place, while cleaning windows in the building yesterday fell and died soon after his removal to the Hudson Street Hospital.

—Andrew Falst, a grocer of 346 East Fifty-third Street, who was pronounced insane by Drs. Fitch and Wildman Wednesday in the insane pavilion, Bellevue Hospital, died suddenly there yesterday. Death resulted from acute mania.

—The United States cruiser Newark left the Navy Yard yesterday prepared for the sea manoeuvres of the North Atlantic fleet, and joined the other war vessels at the anchorage, off Tompkinsville, S. I.

—Francis Connor, three years old, died at her home, at 231 West Thirty-first Street, yesterday, from injuries received in falling from a high chair.

—The reading room and library of the Cooper Union will be closed for cleaning for two weeks, beginning next Monday.

Brooklyn.

—Michael Brennan, a shipping merchant of New-York, assaulted Joshua H. Napier at Bath Beach, and a warrant was issued for Brennan's arrest. Roundsman Brown called at Brennan's house to arrest him. Brennan was locked in his room, and threatened to shoot the policeman if he opened the door. The policeman smashed in the door, and a shot was fired by Brennan. Brennan then attempted to jump from the window, but was captured, and held in $500 bail.

—Henry Esterbrook, a conductor on the Brooklyn Heights Railroad, was arrested yesterday on a charge of larceny. Dr. Arnold Sanford of 329 Jefferson Avenue lost a number of surgical instruments, and the police were notified. They ascertained that the doctor's son had stolen the goods, and had given them to Esterbrook, who had pawned them. Esterbrook pleaded not guilty, and was held for examination.

—Charles Gibbons, a furniture mover, was fined yesterday $10 for cruelty to his horse by Justice Teale. While moving a family his horse became too weak to pull the load, and Gibbons kicked it several times. The horse subsequently died. Gibbons was then arrested.

—Many liquor dealers were in the Federal Building yesterday to pay the Government tax of $25. It was the last day upon which to pay the tax, without having to pay a fine or being imprisoned. It is believed that there are nearly 1,000 dealers who have failed to pay the tax.

—Robert C. Londes, forty-eight years old, a leather cutter, of 148 Woodbine Street, who left his family a week ago, committed suicide early yesterday morning by drowning in the lake at Prospect Park.

—Two new public baths are being constructed—one in the vicinity of Hamilton Ferry, and the other near Thirty-ninth Street Ferry. When they are finished, Brooklyn will have five baths.

—The residence of John Arbuckle, the coffee dealer, at 315 Clinton Avenue, was struck by lightning Thursday. The chimney was shattered, but the damage was slight.

—Justice Teale, in the Grant Street Police Court, yesterday fined seven "scorchers" $5 each.

—Judge Benedict, in the United States court, yesterday naturalized 150 citizens.

Long Island.

—Miss Gertrude Smith, daughter of Charles R. Smith of Brooklyn, who is passing the Summer at Bay Shore, narrowly escaped drowning Wednesday while trying to save a friend. Miss Smith can swim, but her companion cannot. The latter lost her footing and was being carried off, when Miss Smith went to her assistance. The friend grabbed Miss Smith, and they went down together. Guy A. Ward saw the young women struggling in the water and rescued them.

—Surrogate Ferry of Suffolk County yesterday appointed ex-Judge Thomas Young of Huntington special guardian of Andre Champollian, a grandson of Austin Corbin, to care for the child's interest in the matter of the probating of his grandfather's will.

—A man's body was found floating along the beach at Quogue Thursday night. It had been in the water for a long time, and there was nothing upon it by which it could be identified.

Westchester County.

—James McClenahan of New-York City gave a Rhode Island clambake at his country seat, in King Street, Port Chester, yesterday afternoon. There was a large assemblage of the country residents of Rye. There was a horse race for horse-bred colts on Mr. McClenahan's half-mile track before the clambake. Among those who entered horses in the race were William L. Ward, Albro Weir, and Dr. C. William Ferris.

—The following have been elected delegates from Harrison to the Republican County, Assembly, and Assembly District Convention: County—W. A. Raser, G. Lush, J. A. Raser, I. Carpenter, and George T. Burling. Assembly—Charles N. Bell, Frank L. Park, Charles Sherwood, William R. Ball, and David E. Barnes. Assembly District—George T. Furling, George Archer, Isaac Carpenter, E. Ball, and Albert Sutton.

—There was a lively contest at the Republican primaries in Pelham Thursday evening over electing a delegate to the Assembly District Convention. James T. Soper, who is pledged to represent Benjamin L. Fairchild's interests, was elected. The other

Saturday
August 1-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

"Imperial" Beer

BREWED *and* BOTTLED *by*

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HOTELS, CLUBS, and FAMILIES.

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Order from your dealer or direct from the brewery.

204 West 10th Street, New-York.

COL. GRANT NOW AROUSED

TAKES EXCEPTION TO COMMENTS ABOUT WAR VETERANS.

No One Is More Interested in Their Welfare, He Declares—Makes a Statement Which Is Regarded as an Attack on Commissioner Parker—Another Chapter in the Fight over the Promotions to Inspectorships—What Mr. Parker Says.

The fight in the Police Board over the appointment of Inspectors has taken a new turn. Col. Grant, who has heretofore in many things sided with Commissioner Parker, but who joined Messrs. Roosevelt and Andrews at Wednesday's meeting in declaring that he would vote for no Inspectors until Brooks and McCullagh were confirmed, came out yesterday with a statement which is regarded as an attack upon Mr. Parker.

In a statement made by Commissioner Parker Wednesday he spoke of the action of his colleagues in rating only Brooks and McCullagh and shutting out ten policemen who are honorably discharged veterans of the civil war. Commissioner Grant has taken particular exception to this. He says:

"With reference to the statements which I read in all of yesterday's papers about the trouble over police promotions, I wish to say that my actions in that matter are misrepresented. There is no one who is more personally interested than I am in the advancement and welfare of the veterans of our civil war, those old comrades of my father, and I am sure that they quite understand my feelings toward them, whatever may be said to make my natural and inherited affection and loyalty toward them appear seemingly less.

"I have had a heartfelt happiness in using my influence toward their promotion in the Police Department of New-York. The veterans know that; they and I are not strangers to one another.

"My action in refusing to rate other candidates for promotion until the cases of McCullagh and Brooks are disposed of is not based upon obstinate injustice to veterans, as was intimated in the reported interviews, but it is based upon my belief that justice and right to those police officers named above demand that action shall be taken in their cases first.

"When the present Board of Police was appointed one of our first important duties was to select those Police Captains who had proved themselves to be capable, of unblemished records and of uncontaminated character, to be assigned as Acting Inspectors. From among those considered McCullagh and Brooks were chosen by the Board of Police, with the understanding that if at the end of six months' probationary service they were proved to be efficient officers they would, after passing a mental examination satisfactory to the Board of Police, be confirmed in their positions as Inspectors.

"McCullagh and Brooks proved themselves to be entirely satisfactory officers during the period of probation. Certainly no complaint or criticism was made against them. Their scholastic examinations were delayed, I thought unnecessarily so, for several months. Finally, they were examined, and they passed satisfactorily, thus securing places upon the eligible list.

"Three members of our Police Board, I being one of them, wished to confirm these two tried and tested officers as Inspectors, but the remaining and fourth member of our board would not, and has not yet, voted on the confirmation of these two officers, and has given, so far, no valid reason for his lack of action in the matter, and thus he has vetoed the decision of three-fourths of the Board of Police, as the unanimous vote of the board is required for the confirmation of an officer.

"If this power of veto without reason being given is permitted to any one member of the Board of Police, then that one member could veto all promotions, without giving a reason for so doing, until only those officers selected by himself could be promoted.

"I therefore contend that plain justice demands that these two officers McCullagh and Brooks, who have complied with every condition prescribed by our board, shall be confirmed as Inspectors of Police, or that proof shall be given of their unfitness for the position, either in capacity or character.

"Having taken this stand upon the ground, as I believe, of justice and right, I find it impossible to lend my aid to bringing about a condition of affairs which might place McCullagh and Brooks so that, through the technicalities of law, they could be crowded from those positions which they have fairly earned.

"No one is more anxious than I am to have all the vacancies in the Police Department filled with competent men, and as many as possible of those vacancies filled with veterans, but I feel sure that the veterans themselves, knowing the facts in the case, would be the first to support me in taking a stand for what is just and right to all concerned. The above was written before I saw Mr. Roosevelt's statement, with which I agree."

The eligible list of candidates for Inspectors was made up and submitted to the Commissioners shortly before noon yesterday. It has only the names of Brooks and McCullagh on it.

McCullagh stands first, with a percentage of 92.70. He had a rating of 60 for record and efficiency, and made 32.70 in the competitive mental examination. Brooks is second, with a percentage of 87.70, but he beat McCullagh by a few points in the competitive examination. Brooks had only 55 for efficiency, and he made 32.70 in the examination. As the other sixteen competitors received only 40 going in, none of them are on the eligible list.

Commissioner Parker in the afternoon read over Commissioner Grant's statement and then said:

"There was never any understanding or promise on my part that I would appoint Brooks and McCullagh or any one else. They were not appointed on probation and no probation was ever talked of at that time. The idea was to appoint men on probation after they got on the eligible list. As to four members of the board alone having the say in the matter of promotions, the promotion board is constituted of five, the Chief being the other.

"When two men will not join in promoting certain candidates, the talk of obstructing promotions is the height of impudence. I have given what I consider valid reasons for my action. The action of the three Commissioners in connection with making up the eligible list is illegal and will not stand the scrutiny of the courts for a moment.

"Any of the Captains who were in the examination can compel the board, through the courts, to rate them on their merits. The whole thing is a scheme to throw out the veterans.

"No spoils politician ever dared to do in the department what these men have done. Eighteen Captains entered the examination, and Roosevelt noticed there were ten veterans. For years the law had given veterans a preference, and the late Constitution emphasized the law. He feared that if those men were rated on their merits they would be inspectors, and as he did not dare single out those ten veterans, he avowedly shut off all the others, that his two men might constitute the eligible list, and he confessed this and admits that he is not rating these men upon their merits, and he would charge the rating after Brooks and McCullagh were disposed of.

"His very rating shows the true lawlessness of his design, as it is absurd to suppose that the other sixteen men are each worth just twenty points less than McCullagh and fifteen points less than Brooks, and just worth forty, a figure which would keep them off the list.

"I noticed in an afternoon paper a threat that I was to be removed by the Governor unless I voted for Brooks and McCullagh. This rather amuses than frightens me. The fear of twenty removals would not lead me to agree to any such eligible list as that."

Following are the percentages attained by the Captains in the mental examination: O'Keefe, 82.30; Cross, 31.85; Vredenburgh, 31.35; Harley, 31.05; Smith, 30.94; Dean, 30.04; Breckenridge, 30; Haughey, 29.30; O'Brien, 29.26; Grant, 28.55; Allaire, 28.26; Groo, 27.44; Thompson, 26.60; Young, 26.45; Chapman, 26.20; Sheehan, 25.68. Thirty-five is the maximum that can be attained in the written examination.

Besides O'Brien and Groo, Capt. Allaire and Acting Inspectors Brooks, McCullagh, and Thompson have made application for promotion to Deputy Chief.

The Police Commissioners met yesterday morning and opened bids for erecting a new station house for the Ninth Precinct, in Charles Street. Three bids were received. They were: Thomas Dwyer, $58,950; James R. F. Kelly & Co., $59,500, and John F. Johnson, $57,969. Kelly & Co. being the lowest bidders, will get the contract.

POLICE RAID HARLEM WATER FRONT

Thirty-seven Suspicious Person Arrested and Most of Them Held.

Capt. Westervelt of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Police Station made a general raid along the East River front Thursday night. There have recently been many robberies of yachts along the river front, and citizens on shore have been molested.

The raiding party consisted of the Captain and ten officers. They proceeded to the foot of East Ninety-eighth Street and made a search of the piers, lumber yards, stone yards, trucks, and wagons to the foot of East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street. They made thirty-seven prisoners. Most were asleep on piers, lumber piles, trucks, and the ground, but three cases parties were engaged in carousing.

The prisoners ranged from vagrant youths to aged tramps, and some of them looked capable of any crime. Among them were two mere boys who have records as criminals, Thomas and Daniel O'Hearn, seventeen and fifteen years old, who live at One Hundred and Fifth Street and Second Avenue. Thomas has been arrested for burglary, for larceny, and for disorderly conduct, and David has been twice arrested for larceny. The police think they have been plundering yachts.

When the prisoners were arraigned before Magistrate Wentworth at the Harlem Police Court yesterday morning, the Magistrate found that eight of the prisoners were hard-working men and discharged them. David O'Hearn was placed in the custody of Agent Moore of the Gerry society, and the others were fined $2 each for disorderly conduct. None of them had any money, and all were committed.

BOGUS CLUBS TO DRINK IN

TWELVE HUNDRED OR MORE INCORPORATED SINCE MAY 1.

The Rooms Are Usually Above a Saloon, the Owner Is President, His Barkeeper Secretary, and the "Lookout" Third Incorporator, and His Discretion Determines Whether a Man Is a Member or Not—Mr. Lyman Investigates.

ALBANY, July 31.—The hundreds of so-called social clubs which have been incorporated with the Secretary of State since the Raines liquor tax law has been in force will soon be exposed by an investigation conducted by the State Excise Department.

These clubs are formed either to evade paying a liquor tax or to enable saloonkeepers to sell on Sunday. From May 1 to Aug. 1, 1895, there were incorporated only 178 clubs, while during the same period this year the number of clubs incorporated aggregated 1,480.

Some of these clubs, of course, are bona fide organizations. Seven-eighths of them, however, were established with the sole purpose of endeavoring to get around the provisions of the Raines law which prohibits Sunday selling by saloons. Nearly all of these clubs are situated in New-York and Brooklyn, while about 75 have been incorporated to operate in Buffalo, and a few in the other cities of the State.

The name of not one prominent lawyer in New-York or Brooklyn is attached to the incorporation papers of these clubs.

State Excise Commissioner Lyman has had his Inspectors looking into the operation of these clubs. They find that many of them are in rooms over a saloon, having the saloon keeper as President of the club, the barrender for Secretary, and the "look out" as the third incorporator. These clubs were organized for the sole purpose of enabling the saloon keeper to sell liquor on Sunday, by removing a portion of his stock of liquors from the saloon to the clubroom above on Saturday night.

The clubs do business only on Sunday, and during other prohibited hours. The "lookout" at the door is the authority who passes upon the eligibility for membership, and only such persons as he thinks are all right are admitted. Of course he knows the regular patrons of the saloon, and they have no trouble in gaining admittance to the clubroom.

Commissioner Lyman, as soon as all of the sixty special agents are appointed, will institute a thorough investigation, and he is determined that the clubs shall all be weeded out and their promoters dealt with.

The Commissioner has been giving similar attention to the men who have established "fake" hotels so that they may dispense liquor on Sundays with alleged meals. Such violations, however, are not near so numerous as those by so-called clubs.

MUST ISSUE RAINES CERTIFICATES.

County Treasurers Have No Option if Papers Be Correct in Form.

ALBANY, July 31.—County Treasurers have no option but to issue a liquor-tax certificate where the application is made according to law. This is the decision contained in an important opinion received by State Excise Commissioner Lyman to-day, which was written by County Judge Longley of Columbia County, in certiorari proceedings instituted by James Hartigan against County Treasurer Macy of Columbia County.

Hartigan presented a petition to the County Treasurer on the 1st of May for a certificate under Subdivision 1 of Section 11 of the Raines law. The application was found by the Treasurer to be correct in form, and it did not appear from the application that Hartigan was within any of the prohibitions of the act.

The bond accompanying the application was found to be correct as to its form, the sureties thereon were approved by the County Treasurer as sufficient, and the applicant paid the amount of tax required to entitle him to the certificate.

The County Treasurer held the matter in abeyance until the 23d of May, when he refused the application, for the reason that the applicant was within the prohibition of Subdivision 1 of Section 24 of the Raines law, which fact did not appear on the face of the papers, but the County Treasurer certified that he obtained such information upon inquiry made subsequent to the application. The matter came up for hearing and decision before Judge Longley, who, in a well considered opinion, said:

"The question with which I am confronted is this: Has the County Treasurer any judicial or discretionary power which authorizes him to refuse to grant a certificate in a case where the preliminary statutory requirements have been complied with?

"It seems to me that the scheme of the statute discloses no purpose on the part of the Legislature to clothe County Treasurers in this matter with other than ministerial powers. I think that the necessary facts to entitle an applicant to receive a tax certificate are to be presented to the County Treasurer by the sworn statement of the applicant contained in his answers to the statutory questions in the printed form of application.

"The County Treasurer is required, before issuing a certificate, to examine the application and see that the statements necessary to make out a case for a certificate to issue are all there and formally and correctly made, and that when he finds the application correct in form and receives from the applicant a sufficient bond, together with the amount of tax required, he has then no alternative but to obey the explicit command of the statute, and at once, without waiting for or receiving any further or subsequent information, issue his certificate."

The Judge calls attention to Section 28 of the law, which provides a proceeding for the cancellation of a certificate improperly granted, and which is not lawfully held.

This decision is in harmony with the interpretation placed by Commissioner Lyman on the meaning of Section 19 of the law, but is the first decision made by the Court under that section, and it squarely holds that where the application and bond are correct in form, and the sureties on the bond approved, upon the payment of the tax required the County Treasurer has no discretion, but must issue his certificate.

ON TO-DAY'S OUTGOING FLEET.

Some of the Passengers Booked on Transatlantic Steamships.

Among the passengers booked on the vessels of the outgoing transatlantic fleet to-day are:

Atlantic Transport Line Steamship Mohawk, for London—Charles W. Bartlett, Dr. W. C. Dake, Dr. Walter Dake, the Rev. McNeely Du Bois, the Rev. John H. Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Gillmore, John C. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Lusher, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Lehman, Capt. and Mrs. John R. Norcross, Mr. and Mrs. Hector Reid, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Tooker, and the Rev. D. L. Yale.

Netherlands-American Line Steamship Amsterdam, for Rotterdam—E. Ackermann, the Rev. and Mrs. L. H. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Chase, John W. Dodge, William Gaylord, the Rev. John G. Hager, S. J.; the Rev. Joseph Hisger, S. J.; Andrew J. Nellis, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Synders, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Thorin.

Cunard Line Steamship Lucania, for Queenstown and Liverpool—G. Alberti, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Asten, Mr. and Mrs. Asa A. Alling, W. L. Colt, Miss Henrietta Cram, Mis Ethel Cram, Mr. and Mrs. E. Faber, Mr. and Mrs. George D. Fearon, Mr. and Mrs. William R. Grace, Randolph Guggenheimer, H. Guggenheimer, H. T. Gray, Col. Joel B. Erhardt, Dr. W. H. Gardner, Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Haven, Goold Hoyt, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence M. Hyde, the Rev. Dr. George C. Houghton, James Hardie, Mr. and Mrs. F. Hinrichs, William Littauer, A. M. P. Mitchell, S. S. McComb, the Rev. J. G. McKenna, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Marshall, R. S. Palmer, Dr. and Mrs. William Polk, J. Topham Richardson, Sir Donald Smith, T. W. Sykes, Mrs. Olyphant Vail, Miss Vail, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. S. Vedder, and H. Woodhead.

Hamburg-American Line Steamship Palatia, for Hamburg—John H. Burtis, H. Hammersdorf, W. Lang, Hart Morrisem, and P. Saunders.

French Line Steamship La Bretagne, for Havre—Sir Julian Pauncefote, Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Ayeres, Mr. and Mrs. T. D. Benson, Charles Blondin, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Bobet, Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Comte, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Clayton, the Rev. Father de Carouge, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Douglas, Dr. D. P. Erwin, William Goddard, Louis Grant, J. F. Gutierrez, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Hall, Dr. and Mrs. W. F. Davenport, Mr. and Mrs. J. Howard Duer, Dr. and Mrs. D. H. Eddy, H. B. Houston, F. P. Harper, the Rev. E. H. Holden, John Inglis, A. R. Lawrence, T. A. Langs, H. L. B. McCalmont, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. McVickar, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. McClure, Prof. and Mrs. W. S. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Morris, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Partridge, E. H. Sothern, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Stanley, and Dr. A. S. Wallace.

Arrivals from Europe.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the Hamburg-American Line steamship Normannia, from Hamburg, were Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Miss Morton, Robert H. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. C. Byson, L. F. H. Betts, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Cook, E. T. Chase, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. De Coppet, A. M. Cooper, the Countess de Chiotto, Mrs. Wilbur F. Day, Luther L. Holden, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Miller, H. W. Mason, D. T. Randolph, and A. J. Wormser.

WANTED HER HUSBAND ARRESTED.

Amelia Summerville, the Actress, Says He Does Not Support Her.

Amelia Summerville, the actress, who was the Merry Little Mountain Maid in Dixey's "Adonis," who played the part of Trilby in "The Merry World," and has won note in comic opera and melodrama, in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning asked Magistrate Deuel to issue a warrant for the arrest of her husband, who is also an actor.

She testified that her name was Amelia Reynolds, and her husband's Fred Reynolds; that they were married in December, 1889, and had two children. She said that for the last two years she and her husband had lived apart, and that during that time he had not contributed to her support. She said that he was living at the Franklin House, Twenty-seventh Street and Madison Avenue, and that her address was 321 West Twenty-eighth Street.

Magistrate Deuel refused to issue a warrant, as, he said, if she was able to hire a lawyer there was no danger that she would become a care upon the county. He granted a summons for her husband's appearance in court next Monday.

FISHERMEN HAD ILL LUCK

OUTGOING TIDE KEPT THEM PERCHED ON SUNKEN PILES.

Far from the Water and Surrounded by Vast Mud Flats They Sat in Their Boat and Waited for the Incoming Tide to Float Them Off Again—An Evening of Pleasure That Was Turned Into a Night of Discomfort.

This is the story of the adventures of four men in a boat who went rowing in Flushing Bay Thursday evening in search of fish and fresh air, and who spent the night suspended eight feet above water on the remains of an old dock.

There was a big excursion to the fishing banks Thursday, composed of prominent citizens who live in the neighborhood of Grand and Essex Streets. They chartered the steamer John E. Moore, and left this city for Sea Bright, N. J., about 7 o'clock A. M. Among the leaders of the enterprise were August J. Gloistein, the saloon keeper, of Grand and Essex Streets; his brother-in-law, "Fred" Sondheim; "Jake" Broadbeck, and John Cunningham of Flushing. The excursion was an immense success from social and piscatorial standpoints, and when the excursionists returned, at 5:30 o'clock, all agreed that they had had a good time.

The weather was exceedingly hot when Gloistein, Sondheim, Broadbeck, and Cunningham arrived at Gloistein's saloon, and Cunningham suggested that it would be a good idea for the others to accompany him to his home in Flushing, where they could take a row in the bay, and perhaps catch a few bass and a breeze.

The invitation was promptly accepted, and as soon as Gloistein had figured up his day's accounts, they started for Flushing, and arrived there about 7 o'clock. They had dinner with Cunningham. Then they engaged a rowboat, and, with some fishing tackle and clams for bait, rowed out into the bay.

They had poor luck, and moved about from point to point in search of better fishing grounds. A splendid breeze was blowing, and the men felt invigorated and jolly. They finally came to anchor near an old, sunken dock, long disused, about a quarter of a mile from shore. It was getting dark, but that did not affect the men, who thought their luck would improve as the evening advanced. They were swapping stories and enjoying themselves, when Gloistein noticed that the anchor rope had broken, and that the boat had drifted directly over the sunken dock. When they took up the oars to row away, they found the boat was resting on piles, and could not be moved. The tide was falling, and as every moment they remained there would make it more difficult for them to get off, all bent to the oars. But the boat could not be budged. Then it dawned upon them that they would have to remain there until the tide returned, and at first they were afraid the boat might upset and dump them into the mud at the bottom of the bay. But as the water receded, and the boat held fast on the piles, they gained confidence, and agreed to make the best of a bad predicament.

Little by little the water fell away, until nothing but mud surrounded them and stretched away to the shore. The moon illuminated the black mass and made it glisten.

The humor of their situation finally forced itself upon the unlucky fishermen and they actually enjoyed it. They knew it was useless to attempt to get ashore or to leave their perch, and, like true philosophers, they laughed at themselves until they decided it would be safe for them to sleep. But, as a precaution, they took turns at standing watch for a half hour each. Cunningham had the first watch, Sondheim the second, Broadbeck the third, and Gloistein the fourth.

In the early morning hours the water began to return, and never did shipwrecked mariners more anxiously watch an approaching sail than did these stranded fishermen watch the tide. Gradually the water drew nearer and nearer until the whole flat was flooded. Higher and higher the water rose, but at daybreak the boat was still several feet above it. Trains began to pass along shore on the Long Island Railroad and the four men in the boat were in plain view of the passengers, who could appreciate their predicament. The passengers took advantage of it, too, by waving handkerchiefs at the stranded men and shouting at them across the water. The fishermen responded good-naturedly.

The water was rapidly coming up, and in a while the dock was out of sight. Then the boat was lifted gently from the piles, and, with a cheer, the four men pulled away for shore.

They were all sore and stiff in their joints, but they were eager to get to any land, and in a short time they arrived at Flushing. They landed at about 4:30 o'clock A. M.

Meanwhile, the friends of the New-Yorkers had become anxious, and fearing they had met with an accident, they notified Police Headquarters and asked that a search be made for them. When the three reached their homes about 7 o'clock A. M. they found everybody in the neighborhood alarmed.

"It was the greatest adventure I ever had," said Mr. Gloistein yesterday to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES. "There we were, high and dry in the boat all night, and all we had to sustain us was a bottle of whisky and a few clams. We didn't catch a fish, but we got all the fresh air we wanted. It was no fun at first, for we had to move the boat about so that it wouldn't spill us. If we had fallen into the mud we would have sunk, and nothing could have saved us. But after a while we saw the funny side of the thing, and enjoyed it. The next time I go to Flushing I will not go out in the bay when the tide is falling."

DIAMONDS IN AN OLD PAPER BOX.

Thrown in a Corner to Mislead Thieves and Forgotten.

LONG BRANCH, July 31.—Mrs. A. L. Heyman, who is stopping at the Howland House, put her six-hundred-dollar diamond earrings in an old paper box, which she then threw with seeming carelessness in one corner of the room. Thieves, she thought, would never look there.

She changed her room, and, in looking after the moving of her things, forgot about the paper box and her diamonds. Mrs. Herman took the room. She picked up the paper box as a piece of waste, and was about to throw it away, when she heard something rattle inside. She opened it and saw the diamonds. She turned them over to the office, and on inquiry it was learned that they were Mrs. Heyman's. She had not missed them.

J. A. Straton and family of Baltimore arrived at the Kraft cottage, on West End Avenue, yesterday for the Summer.

Mrs. George M. Pullman and a party of friends have left for Beach Bluff, Mass., and will be gone about ten days.

Major Franklin Pringle, United States Navy, and Mrs. Pringle of Brooklyn are the guests of the Rev. and Mrs. A. B. Herman.

Judge Slocum left yesterday, to join his wife, at Holderness, N. H., where she is spending the Summer. Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur A. Heisley are also sojourning there.

Dr. Frank Vidaveer of New-York will conduct the services at Beth-Miriam Synagogue here to-morrow morning.

The Scarboro Hotel gave a yellow dance to the children on Thursday night. The tots from all the other hotels were in attendance.

Capt. Muzzy of Paterson, N. J., with his family, took posession this week of one of the Norwood Park cottages.

John Dillon, a humorist, gave a recital in the parlor of the Howland Hotel last night. He had a large audience. When he passed the hat around he got just $1.38, all in pennies, with the exception of one nickel.

About 300 invitations are out for the pink dance at the Scarboro Hotel to-morrow night.

The Howland Hotel arrivals to-day were S. Cohen, A. Edelstein, S. F. Myers, D. L. Kellogg, Max Levy and family, William Goldman, Emil Henschel, E. G. Bach, John L. Davis, Lewis Z. Bach, Smith Seth, Leon S. Chase, Mrs. Anna Bulkley Hills, Miss F. B. Hills, A. E. Wise, and James P. Dawney of New-York; E. P. Janeway and S. T. Pearson, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. Chase, S. A. Chase, and Mrs. Sophie Chase, Waterbury, Conn.; James H. Martin, Summit, N. J.; S. Herman, New-Rochelle, N. Y.; John L. Davis, Brooklyn; Rosetta Schroiherm, Baltimore, Md.

To-day's arrivals at the West End Hotel were L. B. Rothschild, C. A. Cody, M. Rosenthal, Louis Spero, L. V. O'Connor, T. G. O'Connor, Mrs. James F. Curnen and family, Annie Hays, Miss Agnes Skinner; Dr. H. Liebenstein, E. Lambert, J. M. Bell, Miss M. Landes, Mr. and Mrs. Robert T. Livingston, Elsa Salomon, M. Melville Salomon, Henry Salomon and wife, Mrs. L. M. Doctor, Mrs. R. Richmond, Miss Richmond, Mrs. I. M. Cohen, Nat Tekrelsky, Mrs. J. E. Fishburn, O. Wilson and wife, G. Foerster, A. Groebler, E. Dietz, A. Fischer, H. Hess, J. Barbera, C. Hauser, A. Davies, Jr., and G. W. Mar, New-York; Mrs. Caroline Hannen, Toledo, Ohio; John P. Agnew, Paterson, N. J.; J. Danenberg, Macon; Edward Frohlich, Detroit, Mich.; W. J. Barneman, C. E. Starr, and J. T. Smith, Newark, N. J.; Albert Scheur, Orange, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. Robert Graves Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y.; Louis Wolfson, New-Brunswick, N. J.; Fred H. Schlesinger, Cincinnati, Ohio; Henry Hirsh, Philadelphia, Penn.; A. K. Hawkes, Atlanta, Ga.; Myron A. Wolfson, Jersey City, N. J.; S. Baer, Chicago, Ill., and C. W. Smith, Brooklyn.

INTERNATIONAL CLEARING HOUSES.

G. F. Kunz Thinks They Would Be of Benefit.

George F. Kunz, the mineralogist with Tiffany & Co., said yesterday to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES that he thought it would be a good thing to establish a system of international Clearing Houses, through which balances could be settled once a month. In such a system he would have the profits above the legal exchange distributed pro rata among the members of the association controlling the Clearing Houses.

E. B. Grannis, an Englishman, advanced a somewhat similar idea a few years ago in The Engineering and Mining Journal. Mr. Grannis's idea was to establish an international post office and money order system then in existence.

Mr. Kunz does not see why there should be any conveyance of gold or silver between Europe and America. He sees no reason why an international system of Clearing Houses should not be established, and he thinks that this would be but one more step in the solution of international money exchange.

"Certainly such a step," he says, "would be no greater than the one we have taken in a generation. I can remember the time when the checks of country banks were not honored in New-York City. My idea of an international system of money exchange would be much like that of the system still existing in rural portions of Russia, where the trades people, in making their sales, put the merchandise on one side of a balance and the weights on the other. This is their primitive manner of determining the value of the goods."

COMPLAIN OF SIDEWALKS

OBSTRUCTIONS THAT ARE PLACED ABOUT GANSEVOORT MARKET

Citizens Erroneously Apply to the Street Cleaning Department for Relief—Bureau of Incumbrances Is Responsible—What Superintendent Henkel Says—Force Small, but Promises the Incumbrances Will Be Removed.

Many complaints have been received recently by the Department of Street Cleaning in relation to the incumbered and obstructed condition of the sidewalks surrounding Gansevoort Market.

The complainants erroneously supposed that the almost impassable condition of the sidewalks was due to neglect on the part of the officials of the Street Cleaning Department. They did not know that the evils complained of were due to the inactivity of the Bureau of Incumbrances, a branch of the Department of Public Works, which is in charge of William Henkel, whose shortcomings in carrying out the law against incumbrances and obstructions on the sidewalks and in the streets have heretofore received notice in THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The letters sent by the complainants are to the effect that the sidewalks surrounding the market are continually incumbered with boxes, barrels, crates, and piles of refuse from the market stands, making them almost impassable. Pedestrians have not only trouble in picking their way through the mass of stuff which incumbers the sidewalk, but far frequent intervals they are confronted by skids extending clear across the walks to wagons in the roadways, compelling them to make wide detours out into the roadways.

Some of the pedestrians have had their clothing torn by nails and splinters projecting from the boxes and barrels piled high on the sidewalks, and women have had their dresses ruined by the filth which they have had to pass through.

One letter of complaint which Major Gibson, the Deputy Commissioner of Street Cleaning, received yesterday was from a woman. She said that she was compelled to pass Gansevoort Market every day going to and from the place of her employment, and she had suffered much annoyance in dodging the incumbrances on the sidewalk. On a recent occasion she remonstrated with those who were incumbering the sidewalks and asked that a passageway be made for her so that she might go on her way without stepping into the muddy street.

In reply the truckmen scoffed and jeered at her and used insulting language, and pointed to the middle of the street as the only means of passage.

Major Gibson on receiving the complaint sent it to Gen. Collis, Commissioner of Public Works, and called his attention to many other complaints of a similar nature which had been received by the Department of Street Cleaning.

Major Gibson said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES that all complaints received by the Street Cleaning Department in regard to obstructions on the sidewalks were sent to the Department of Public Works, but there had been no substantial result.

Superintendent William Henkel, when asked about these complaints, said that he had not received them, but that he would take proper action as soon as he did. He pleaded the stereotyped excuse for the existence of these obstructions that his force of men was too small to cover the whole city, and it could not be aware of the sidewalk obstructions which abounded all over the town.

He also pleaded as an excuse for the existence of these violations of law that the police did not afford him the help that they could and should. It was the duty of the police, he said, to report all these violations to his bureau, but they failed to do it. Policemen did not take care that when the obstructions were removed they were not replaced.

Mr. Henkel was asked whether the employes of his bureau informed the policemen on post of the proper rules and regulations and directed them to see that they were not replaced, and he admitted that this was not customary.

Mr. Henkel said that his Inspectors would visit Gansevoort Market to-day and see that all obstructions to the free use of the sidewalks by pedestrians were removed.

MAY STRING POLITICAL BANNERS.

Resolution in Force Until Nov. 10 Signed by the Acting Mayor.

Acting Mayor Jeroloman signed yesterday the resolution passed by the Board of Aldermen permitting the erection of political banners in this city from now until Nov. 10 without the specific consent of the Board of Aldermen for each banner.

Formerly when a political club wanted to string a banner over any of the city streets it was necessary that the Board of Aldermen grant permission by resolution to do it, and the consent of the Mayor was also necessary.

Mayor Jeroloman said that the police have misconstrued his letter relative to the stringing of banners without permits.

"I referred to business and advertising banners," said Mr. Jeroloman, "and not political banners, but the police have gone and ordered the political banners down. It is a mistake which they would see had they perused my letter carefully."

AN AMERICAN BEAUTY.

By Harriet Prescott Spofford.

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PART I.

The yacht lay on the edge of the fleet. They had just made colors aboard and fired the sunset gun, and were anchored some cable lengths away from another yacht on either side. All the inner harbor, indeed, was gay with the lesser craft, waiting for the trial races beginning on the next day. The town sparkled in the evening light behind them, but the White Ladye when she came in left the sea outside lying high and dim where the black and gold line of the Valiant made relief, and the outlines of the Neckan, of the Powhatan, and of the big man-of-war were like phantoms. Lettuce leaves and fruit parings floated by the little launches that were darting all about like caddisflies on the inside water with the boats of the navy yard. There was an agreeable sense of stir and of impending dinner in the air; presently there would be toilets of a sort, and night on the dark, still water-world, and sleep after toil. The Mayflower crept in like a ghost in the purpling air, and all her white array slid down and left her. And then the lights began to twinkle out, and, as if it were a signal, the whole inner fleet put on a myriad of other twinkles, with electric bulbs and green and red sparks, till the harbor was a sheet of jewels.

Through all this cheerful preparation for pleasure, now sliding along the dark oily swell, and now breaking the wake of light of this and that boat, into their life a moment and gone again, seeing the faces of the men in their sea negligée and of the women, these trim in yachting suits and those wearing big flower-laden hats and gorgeous gowns, slipped the launch of the Neckan, carrying various stores from town, the mail, and a couple of passengers who had come down to join the yacht outside. As one of them leaned back among the cushions in the stern and enjoyed the interlude, those who chanced to be looking over and saw her slipping by might have imagined that, save for the difference of draperies and accessories, Cleopatra in her barge upon the Cidnus was no fairer and no queenlier sight than Honoria Hensler going to join her Vandewater cousins on the Neckan, cousins whose wealth and surroundings were of value to her, as they themselves were, and her beauty and charm distinctly were to them.

"Oh!" she cried, as they welcomed her on the Neckan, and there was something in her rich, full voice that corresponded to all her other attractions, "this is solid comfort!" and she looked along the deck while drawing off her gloves. "So good of you to send Fifine. Now this looks as things should. I declare I dared not move on the little Minnow for fear of upsetting the whole business. I assure you when we came round the Cape, and she stood on end at every big wave and made a spring over into the next, I felt of no more worth than a bubble of foam, and I left her at New-Bedford. Who is there on board? Charley Gisborne? Laura? No? The distinguished stranger? You are dressing for dinner? Then you will lend me Fifine again? I have just packed off Olympe for good—or bad; but I sent my luggage by train. With you then anon." And moving easily on her way, with an embrace here and a salutation there, she disappeared. And Gisborne and the foreign Prince, who was the Vanderwaters' prize for the cruise, looked after her, one with a hopeless anathema on his luck, and the other with a sense of something new swimming into his horizon, while Mrs. Dennett Dennett, a social arbiter, settled the ample front of her incroyable moire and said to herself that it would be a pleasure to make the fortune of such a girl as that.

It was perhaps as well that there was no Röntgen ray to apply to the working of Miss Hensler's mind as she looked up and down the table a little later. "Poor Charley Gisborne—that simpering Pinkey May—Mrs. Dennett Dennett, a little more glorious than usual—Lady Christopher—dear, dear, there's sure to be a scrap! The Prince—didn't some one say he hasn't a penny? Very swell. But I don't see any reason to go back on Chauncey." And Mrs. Dennett Dennett saw on her hand an opal like a drop of dew that held all sunrise, and knew that it was once her mother's, but didn't see the tiny thread of gold it guarded, and that was the ring of Honoria's engagement to Chauncey Parkes, a university professor with an education and a career before him that might eventually amount to a great deal, but with an income that in Mrs. Dennett Dennett's apprehension amounted to just nothing.

When they came on deck, under the awning with its fringe of lights, a white apparition loomed some way off, a yacht that had come to anchor while they were at dinner. "The Pendragon," the sailing master said in reply to Mr. Vanderwater's inquiry. "Sir Brooke Beltanley and Lord Gadsden. Going around the world. They'll see the races and have some repairs."

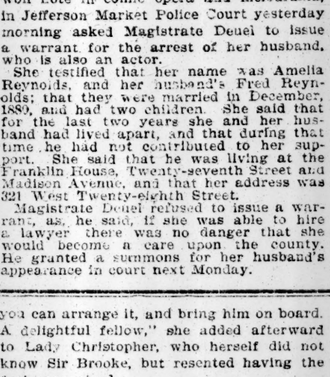
"How interesting! I know Sir Brooke very well," said Mrs. Dennett Dennett, on the report. "Pray go over with my compliments to-morrow, Mr. Vanderwater, if you can arrange it, and bring him on board. A delightful fellow," she added afterward to Lady Christopher, who herself did not know Sir Brooke, but resented having the fact recognized.

"I believe," said Lady Christopher, "that he has some peculiar precedence, some long descended rights. We have families, perhaps you know, that need not take off their hats to the Queen."

"I should think any gentleman would," said Mrs. Dennett Dennett.

"Oh, over here, don't you know, you hardly understand all that the peerage—"

"My dear!" said Mrs. Dennett Dennett. "As if I hadn't seen a Peerage on every drawing-room table in London, thumbed like a Boston Blue Book. Oh, yes. And Sir



She Looked Along the Deck While Drawing Off Her Gloves.

Brooke is the heir presumptive of a Dukedom—the imbecile old Duke is some sort of a distant cousin with no one between. He has half a dozen Continental titles, besides, that have fallen to him in much the same way, and good ones, some of them, but he never uses them; he prefers to wear his little English one." Lady Christopher's husband was only a knight.

"And a place for every one, I suppose," said Honoria.

"Places that are poems."

"And money to burn, I dare say," said poor Charley Gisborne.

"Yes, he owns, I won't say half the iron and coal mines in England, and about the same thing as whole cities, but he has really fabulous wealth—and enough of our securities to make it very well worth his while to come over."

"He will not need to look for an heiress then," said Lady Christopher.

"Nor have the chance. All the mammas in London were pulling caps about him last year—their frightful caps!" said Mrs. Dennett Dennett, who never allowed herself to be outdone in a rudeness.

"They wear their own hair, don't you know," said Lady Christopher. "And the effect—"

"Oh, that's very plain," said Mrs. Dennett Dennett, looking for her cloak; and Sir Brooke was quite forgotten in the agreeable excitement of the skirmish.

But over on the Pendragon, Sir Brooke Beltanley was leaning on the rail, nothing visible of him but the spark of his cigar, and looking down and across at the Neckan.

"By Jove, Billy!" he exclaimed, "Do you see that?" and the movement of his cigar indicated the lighted deck of the Neckan and the beautiful young woman standing there, while a dark and slender foreign-looking man dropped her wrap on her shoulders. Tall, and rounded as Clytie might have been, and with a mass of red-gold hair rippling from a forehead almost as low and full and white as Clytie's, too, intensely fair under the strong light, with eyes like two great topazes, and with a mouth red and sweet and parting in a smile, she was like a vision out here on the dark sea. She wore a white Venetian silk, which she had brought along,

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

THE MARKET RESTING AFTER ITS RECENT SHAKE-UP.

Prices Improving Slowly in the Absence of Pressure—Uneasiness over the Effect of the Coming Bryan Demonstration in This City—Heavy Speculation in Sugar at Advancing Prices—St. Paul's Good Showing for the Year.

FRIDAY—P. M.

The market has settled down to dullness, and the rest that it is having seems likely to prove beneficial in the long run. At any rate, it affords a chance to owners of securities to examine general conditions, and if they avail themselves of it they are sure to be convinced that there has been little solid foundation for the recent alarm. It is somewhat remarkable that even the people who have sold stocks on the theory that the stability of the currency is threatened will not admit that Mr. Bryan has a chance of election. The opinion is general that there will be another nervous spasm in the market about the time of the Bryan notification meeting in this city, and that the lowest prices of the year will then be made. This accounts perhaps for the present indisposition to buy, but it is well to remember that in Wall Street events confidently expected seldom materialize. The market to-day was strong and closed generally at the best prices. The strength, however, was due more to the absence of pressure than to a universal demand for stocks.

Very nearly half of the day's business was done in Sugar. It was strong throughout and ended with a gain of 1⅝ points. All grades of refined sugar were advanced ⅛ a pound. The buying of the stock was by brokers who have frequently acted for insiders. St. Paul was fairly active and firm, although its net gain was only ⅝. The June statement, issued to-day, showed an increase in gross earnings of $61,074. But an increase in operating expenses of $46,046 resulted in a fixed charges of $36,501. The statement completes the fiscal year and shows that the company has earned something more than 5 per cent. on its common stock, against 2.12 p r cent. last year. Burlington was the only other stock to which the trading exceeded 10,000 shares, and it fits well as the other Grangers showed fractional gains. Manhattan was depressed to 8⅛, but it rallied and closed at 89, a net gain of 1¼. The general list was inactive, but firm.

There was no news of an influential character. There was no change in the money market, and foreign exchange rates were held at the top. The Sub-Treasury lost $100,000 withdrawn for shipment to Canada. Railway earnings were generally satisfactory.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1½@2 per cent. The last loan was made at 2 per cent.

Time money rates were 4 per cent. for sixty days, 5 per cent. for ninety days, 6 per cent. for four months, and 6 per cent. for six months. Commercial paper quotations: sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 3@4 per cent.; four months' acceptances, 6 per cent.; choice four to six months' single names, 6@6½ per cent.; names of less called-for but less well known, 7 per cent.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $73,907,087; balances, $4,092,158; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $56,387.

Money on call in London, ½ per cent.; discount rate in the open market ⅝ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 68⅝@68¾. There were sales of 22,000 ounces at 68¾ cents.

The commercial price of bar silver was 68¾ per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 55⅝@56.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 31s. 3d. per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1878:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1878, to date	$50,471,588
Imports for same period	19,719,904
Net exports	$30,751,684
Net exports to date, 1895	18,792,176
Net exports to date, 1894	68,258,775
Net exports to date, 1893	57,687,787

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was very quiet and steady. Nominal rates were $4.88 for sixty days, $4.89½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.88 for sixty-day bills, $4.89 for demand, $4.89½ for cable transfers and $4.87⅞ for commercial.

In Continental, drafts were quoted at 5.16¾ for long and 5.13¾ for short; reichsmarks at 95⅞ and 96 and half-guilders at 40⅜ and 40½. New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—Its discount house—Par and 5c discount. San Francisco Sight, 5c premium; telegraphic, 10c. Boston—New Orleans—Commercial, par. Charleston—Selling, par. Savannah—Buying, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1/16 premium.

RAILWAY BONDS.

Railway bonds were dull and irregular. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Austin & N. W. 1st 1 | Kan. Pac. con., t. r. 3
Brook. Union G. 5s. 1 | Int. Imp. con., t. r. 2
Cons. & Or. Trust 5s. 1 | St. P. & Sioux City 1st, 1
Chic. & Erie 1st ... 1 | Wabash 1st ... 1

DECLINED.

Erie prior lien 4s. 1 | Or. R. & N. 1s ... 1
L. S. & M. S. con. 4s. 1 | N. Y. & N. J. 4s ... 1
N. Y. C. & St. L. con. 4s. 1 | Wis. Cent. 1st, t. r. 2
Nor. Pac. 1st ... 2½ |

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Government bonds were firmer. The 4s, 1907 and 1925, advanced ½, and the 5s, coupon, 1½. The sales were $30,000 3s, 1925, coupon, at 124; $2,000 4s, 1907, coupon, at 107½, and $2,000 5s, coupon, at 112½. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked
2s, r., 1931	95	..
4s, r., 1907	106½	107½
4s, c., 1907	106¾	108½
4s, r., 1925	113	113½
4s, c., 1925	114	114½
5s, r., 1907	110	111
5s, c., 1907	111¾	112
Currency 6s, 1909	103	..
Currency 6s, 1898	103	..
Currency 6s, 1897	100½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1900	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	..
Cherokee 5s, 1897	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	360	Nassau	185
American Exchange	160	Ninth	130
Central National	125	Merchants' Ex	111
Chase National	400	Metropolis	400
Chemical	4000	Mount Morris	100
City	500	New-Amsterdam	190
Commerce	188	New-York	225
Continental	130	New-York County	350
Fifth Avenue	2800	National Bank N. A.	150
Fourth National	160	Park	260
Gallatin National	290	Phenix	100
Germania	165	Seaboard National	175
Hanover	300	Second National	425
Irving	140	State of New-York	105
Lincoln National	750	Third National	103
Manhattan	290	U. S. National	175
Market & Fulton	205	Western National	110

There was a sale of 10 shares of Western National at 110.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

The imports of dry goods at the Port of New-York for the week were valued at $2,380,656, against $2,241,986 last week and $3,150,726 for the corresponding week last year. The value of dry goods marketed was $2,122,508, against $2,107,631 last week and $3,122,470 in the same week last year.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—Coupons due Aug. 1 for the Wheeling and Lake Erie Improvement and extension bonds will be paid on and after that date at the Central Trust Company.

—The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company announces that it will pay dividends on a number of securities, a list of which will be found in another column.

—The Bank of the Manhattan Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent., payable Aug. 10 to stockholders of record Aug. 1.

—Interest on May 1 on the second mortgage bonds of the Madison Square Garden Company will be paid Aug. 1 at the Mercantile Trust Company.

—Winslow, Lanier & Co. announce that they will pay dividends on a number of securities, a list of which will be found in another column.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil pf	41	41	40½	40	..	42	..	85
*American Sugar Refineries	103¾	105⅜	103¾	105⅜	+1⅝	105⅜	105⅝	98,454
*American Sugar Refineries pf	98½	98¾	98¼	98¾	+⅝	98¾	98⅞	180
American Tobacco	58½	59½	58½	59½	+1	58½	59⅜	5,490
A., T. & S. F., all in, pd	11⅜	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	+⅛	11⅜	11½	450
Atch., Topeka & S. F. pf	16⅛	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	+⅛	16⅜	16⅝	580
Baltimore & Ohio	15⅞	16	15⅞	16	+⅛	16	16⅛	800
*Bay State Gas	1¼	1¾	1⅝	1¾	+⅛	1¾	1⅞	1,700
Brooklyn Union Gas	79½	80	78½	80	+1	80	81½	210
Canada Southern	45	45	45	45	..	44½	45	263
Chesapeake & Ohio	13¼	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	..	13⅝	13¾	392
Chicago Great Western	6⅜	7	6¾	7	+⅛	6¾	7⅛	200
Chicago Gas	53	53½	51⅞	52⅜	..	52⅜	53	5,920
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	64⅞	65½	64	65¼	+⅜	65⅛	65⅝	10,898
Chicago & Northwestern	94⅜	94⅝	94	94½	+½	94½	94⅝	130
C., M. & St. Paul	68	68⅝	67⅝	68⅜	+⅝	68⅜	68¾	25,140
C., M. & St. Paul pf	127	128	125	128	..	128½	..	100
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	55½	56	55	56	+⅛	56	56	5,185
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	24	24	23½	23⅞	+⅜	23⅝	24	500
Columbus, Hock. Val. & Toledo	15⅜	16⅛	15⅜	16⅛	+1⅛	15¾	16	510
Col., Hock. Val. & Toledo pf	61	61	61	61	..	60	64	10
Consolidated Gas Company	142	142	142	142	..	142½	144	122
Delaware & Hudson	119	119¾	119	119¾	+¾	119¾	120	305
Del., Lack. & Western	150	150	150	150	+3	148	149	100
Denver & Rio Grande pf	41	41	41	41	..	41	41½	120
Dist. & Cattle Feed., all in, pd	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	+⅛	10¼	10⅜	1,540
Erie	13¼	13¾	13¼	13⅜	+⅛	13½	13⅝	900
Erie 2d pf	14	14	14	14	..	14½	..	5
General Electric	23¾	24½	23¾	24½	+⅞	24	24½	1,000
Great Northern pf	100	100	100	100	–3	100	112	248
Illinois Central	92	92	92	92	..	90½	92½	8
Illinois Steel Company	50	50	50	50	–1	..	50	100
Iowa Central pf	23	24	23	24	+2	22	24	200
Laclede Gas	18¾	19¾	18¾	19½	+1½	19	20	100
Lake Erie & Western	15	15	15	15	..	14½	15	100
Lake Erie & Western pf	61½	61½	61½	61½	+¼	62	63	270
Louisville & Nashville	44	44⅝	43⅝	44⅜	+¼	44⅜	44¾	5,685
Louis., N. A. & Chicago	6	6½	6	6½	..	6	7	200
Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf	13	13½	13	13½	..	13½	14	300
Manhattan Consolidated	8⅝	9	8⅛	9	+⅛	8⅞	89¼	5,915
Metropolitan Traction	91	91	90¾	91	+1	90½	91	610
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st pf	62	62	62	62	..	60	65	25
Minneapolis & St. Louis 2d pf	36¾	39½	36¾	39½	..	37	41	2
Minnesota Iron	54	54	54	54	..	53	58	100
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	19¾	20⅜	19¾	20⅜	+1	19⅜	20	950
Missouri Pacific	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	+¾	17¾	17¾	1,213
*National Lead Co pf	82¼	82¼	82¼	82¼	..	81½	82	5
New-Jersey Central	92	93¾	92	93¾	..	93¼	94	2,640
New-York Central	92	92	92	92	+¼	91½	92½	105
N. Y., C. & St. L.	10¾	10¾	10¼	10¼	..	10	13½	50
N. Y., S. & W.	7	7	7	7	..	7	8	200
N. Y., S. & W. pf	18	19	18	19	+1	18¾	19	200
N. & W. pf., 3d in, pd	10	10	10	10	–1¾	..	4	100
North American	4½	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	..	..	4¾	10
North Pacific, 2d in, pd	6	6	6	6	..	..	5½	10
North. Pacific pf, 2d in, pd	12½	12½	12½	12½	..	..	11¾	10
Ontario & Western	12⅜	13	12⅜	13	+⅜	12⅝	13	200
Pacific Mail	18⅜	19	18⅛	19	+⅜	18⅝	19	550
Phil. & Read., 2d in, pd	10½	10½	10¼	10⅜	–⅛	10⅜	10⅝	3,920
Pullman Palace Car Company	148	148	144	146	..	145	150	73
St. Louis Southwestern pf	8	8	8	8	..	..	8½	9
St. Paul & Omaha	33½	34	33½	34	+1	34	35	200
Southern Pacific	18⅜	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	..	18½	18⅝	100
Southern Railway pf	7½	7½	7½	7½	..	7½	7¾	100
Southern Railway pf	20½	21	20½	20⅞	+⅜	20⅝	21	2,310
Tennessee Coal & Iron	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+⅜	16⅝	17	690
Union Pacific	6	6	6	6	..	6	6¼	420
U. S. Cordage pf	13½	13⅝	13½	13⅝	..	13½	14	100
U. S. Rubber pf	47½	48	47½	48	+¼	48½	49	3,165
U. S. Rubber	15½	15½	15½	15½	..	15	16	300
U. S. Rubber pf	71	71	71	71	..	70	70¾	20
Wabash	5½	5½	5½	5½	+⅛	5½	6	100
Wabash pf	12⅞	13	12⅞	13	+⅛	12⅞	14	630
Western Union Telegraph	78¾	79⅛	78¾	79⅛	+⅜	79½	79⅝	3,822
Wheeling & Lake Erie	6½	6½	6½	6½	+⅛	7⅛	7⅜	1,940
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	+1	25	26	200
Total sales								168,809

*Unlisted. †Ex dividend.

Silver.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Bullion certificates	68⅝	69⅛	68¾	69⅛	..	68⅝	69⅛	22,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Brunswick	.18	.18	.18	.18	..	.18	.20	400
Comstock Tunnel	.07	.07	.07	.07	..	.06	.08	3,000
Horn Silver	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	..	1.70	1.80	100
Total sales								3,500

Bonds.

Am. Cot. Oil 8s	1,000	105¾	105¾
Am. Sugar Refineries 6s	3,000	103	103
Am. Tobacco 6s	4,000	118½	118½
Atch., Top. & S. F. gen. 4s	5,000	87½	87½
Atch., Top. & S. F. adjustments 4s	2,000	68	68
Atlantic & Pacific 4s	500	69	69
Austin & N. W. 1st	11,000	85	85
Brooklyn Union Gas 6s	2,000	112	112
Buffalo, N. Y. & Erie 1st	2,000	104½	104½
Burl., C. R. & N. 1st	1,000	103	103
Cent. of N. J. gen 6s	1,000	141	141
Cent. Pac. 1st 6s	5,000	104¾	104¾
Ches. & O. G. Fund 6s	2,000	41	41
Chic. & Alton sk. fd. 6s	1,000	115	115
Chic. & Ohio River 5s	1,000	81	81
Chic. & Ohio con 5s	5,000	103½	103½
Chic. & Ohio con 4½s	2,000	103	103
C., C., C. & St. L. gen 4s	5,000	92	92
Cin., W. & Balt. 1st	1,000	70½	70½
Col. & Cin. Mid. 4s	5,000	75	75
Cons. Tract. stock	20	27	27
Electric Storage	24½	25	23¼
Electric Storage pf	27	30	25
Electric Pneumatic	¾	¾	¾
Hestonville	47	..	40
Hestonville pf	55	56	..
Hunt. & B. T.	..	26½	27
Hunt. & B. T. pf	47	49	47½
Indianapolis	15	..	15
Ins. Co. of N. A.	20½	..	21
Lehigh Navigation	38	39	39
Lehigh Valley	30½	31	30¼
Metropolitan Trac.	90½	91	89¾
Northern Central	70	..	70
Northern Pacific	5½	5⅝	5½
Nor. Pac. pf.	11½	12⅜	11¼
Pennsylvania	50¾	50¾	50¼
Penn. L., H. & P.	11½	11½	11¼
Penn. L., H. & P. pf.	14¾	14¾	14¼
Pennsylvania Steel	22	..	20
Pennsylvania Steel pf	45	55	45
Philadelphia Traction	63¾	64	63
Phil. & Erie	..	17	15
Reading	5⅝	5 7-16	5 5-16
Rochester Railway	..	20	20
Union Trac., $10 paid	12¼	12¼	11½
United Cos. of N. J.	233	236¼	236½
United Gas Imp.	64¾	66¼	63¾
W. N. Y. & P.	1¾	2	1½
Welsbach	39	40	36¾
Welsbach of Canada	1¼	2	1¼
Welsbach Commercial	17½	..	15
Welsbach Com. pf	80	85	58½

BONDS.

Indianap. Ga. 5s	..	..	80
N. Y. Con. 5s	78½	80	78
Newark Pass. 5s	100	100	99½
People's Trac. 6s	93	..	92½
Union Trac. 4 per cent.	66¼	66¾	66
Mo. K. & T 1st 4s	5,000	..	77½
Mo. K. & T 1st 4s	3,000	..	77½
Mo. K. & T 1st 4s	4,000	..	78¼
Mo. Kan & East 1st	5,000	..	87½
Mob & Ohio G M 4s	2,000	..	68
Mob. & Ohio 1st	500	..	69
Nash. C. & St. L. Con	1,000	..	93
N. Y. & Harlem 1st Coup	1,000	..	110½
North Pac 1st 6s	7,000	..	110¾
North Pac 1st 6s	5,000	..	110½
North Pac 1st Reg	10,000	..	112
Nor. Pac. cons. 5s, Trust Co certs, assented	1,000	..	41
	5,000	..	40½
	10,000	..	40¾
	1,000	..	40⅝
	2,000	..	41
Nor. Pac. & Mon 1st, Trust Co certs	5,000	..	81
Ohio Southern 1st	5,000	..	70½
	5,000	..	75
Oreg. Imp. Co con 5s, Trust Co certs	5,000	..	9
	5,000	..	9
	1,000	..	9
Oregon R. & Nav 5s, Trust Co certs	10,000	..	92
R. & R. 2d pf. Inc. Trust Co certs, 2d in paid	5,000	..	15
2d pf. Inc. Trust Co certs, 2d in paid	5,000	..	15½
Phil. & Ridg con 4½s, Tr Co certs, assented	1,000	..	73½
	1,000	..	73¾
	5,000	..	73¾
Phila. & Western 1st	2,000	..	66¼
Rio Grande West 1st	2,000	..	69½
	2,000	..	69¾
St. L. S. W. 1st	5,000	..	68¾
St. L. S. W. 2d inc	1,000	..	25
St. Nav. & T. H. 1st	10,000	..	100¾
St. P. M. & M. 2d	2,000	..	118
St. P. M. & M. 1st, Minn Div	2,000	..	114
Kan. Pac. 1st cons. Trust Co certs	1,000	..	125
	2,000	..	82
	5,000	..	83½
	5,000	..	84
Leh. & W. B. Con. assented	1,000	..	124
	4,000	..	65
L. & N. unified gold 4s	5,000	..	80
	4,000	..	80½
	5,000	..	81
	4,000	..	81½
	5,000	..	81½
Term. R. R. Ass'n of St L. con 5s	5,000	..	104
Tex. & Pac 1st 5s	1,000	..	73
	5,000	..	73¼
Tol. & Ohio Cent 1st	1,000	..	105½
U. P., Den. & Gulf 1st, Series A	5,000	..	28½
	10,000	..	24½
	2,000	..	24
	5,000	..	23½
Wabash 1st 5s	4,000	..	102¾
	5,000	..	103½
West Shore gtd 4s	1,000	..	101⅜
	1,000	..	101⅛
	2,000	..	101
W. N. Y. & P. gen	3,000	..	87
Wis. Cent. 1st 5s	2,000	..	87
Wis. Cent. Co. 1st, Trust Co certs	25,000	..	28
	5,000	..	28½
	1,000	..	29
Total sales			$730,000

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, July 31.—The feature of the local market to-day was the support given the traction stocks. Inside brokers absorbed all the floating stock, and a rally followed which carried Philadelphia up 1⅛, to 64; Union, ⅛, to 12¾, and Electric and People's 4s, 1⅛, to 67⅝. Final prices were close to the top. Metropolitan gained ⅜ in the industrials. Welsbach advanced 4½ points, to 40½; United Gas Improvement, ¾, to 4⅛; Storage common, ⅛, to 24⅛; Pennsylvania Heat preferred, ⅝, to 14⅝, and Welsbach Commercial common from 14½ to 17½. The balance of the market was unchanged. At the close prices were firm.

Dick Brothers & Co., 30 Broad Street, New-York, report closing prices as follows:

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Acetylene, $30 paid	..	..	5	13
Baltimore Traction	15¾	16	15¾	15½
Cambria	35¾	..	34½	35
Choctaw	5¾	5½	5¾	5⅝
Con. Trac. stock	27	..	26	27
Electric Storage	24½	25	23¼	25¾
Electric Storage pf	27	30	25	28
Electro-Pneumatic	¾	..	¾	⅞
Hestonville	47	..	..	49
Hestonville pf	55	56	..	56
Hunt. & B. T.	..	26½	..	27
Hunt. & B. T. pf	47	49	47½	49
Indianapolis	15	..	15	15½
Ins. Co. of N. A.	20½	..	20½	21
Lehigh Navigation	38	39	39	40
Lehigh Valley	30½	31	30¼	30¾
Metropolitan Trac.	90½	91	89¾	90¼
Northern Central	70	..	70	..
Northern Pacific	5⅝	5¾	5½	5⅝
Nor. Pac. pf.	11½	12⅜	11¼	12
Pennsylvania	50¾	50¾	50¼	50¾
Penn. L., H. & P.	11½	11½	11¼	11⅜
Penn. L., H. & P. pf.	14¾	14¾	14¼	14¼
Pennsylvania Steel	22	..	20	..
Pennsylvania Steel pf	45	55	45	50
Philadelphia Traction	63¾	64	63	63¾
Phil. & Erie	..	17	..	15
Reading	5⅝	5 7-16	5 5-16	5⅜
Rochester Railway	..	20	..	20
Union Trac., $10 paid	12¼	12¾	11½	11¾
United Cos. of N. J.	233	236¼	236½	..
United Gas Imp.	64¾	66¼	63¾	64
W. N. Y. & P.	1¾	2	1½	2
Welsbach	39	40	36¾	37
Welsbach of Canada	1¼	2	1¼	..
Welsbach Commercial	17½	..	15	15
Welsbach Com. pf	80	85	58½	..

BONDS.

Indianap. Ga. 5s	..	..	..	80
N. Y. Con. 5s	78½	80	78	78¾
Newark Pass. 5s	100	..	99¼	100¼
People's Trac. 6s	93	..	92½	93
Union Trac. 4 per cent.	66¼	66¾	66	66¼

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	92½	..
American Bank Note	..	30
American Grocery 1st	..	90
American Smelting Powder Co	..	50
*American Sugar Company	..	200
American Typefounders	4	5¼
American Typefounders' pf	21	26
Atlantic Mutual 'Bb' scrip	103	104¾
†Atlantic Trust (new)	183	190
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co	155	165
†Boston & New-York Air Line	5	10
Boston & New-York Air Line pf	102	104½
†Broadway & Seventh Avenue	187	197
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	108	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	105	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	111	113
‡Broadway Surface 2d	103	104
*Brooklyn City Railroad	..	160
Brooklyn Bath & West End 5s	..	71
Brooklyn Elevated	5	7½
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	..	106½
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	..	100
Buffalo Street Railway stock	61	64
Celluloid Company stock	56	58
*Central & South American Tel	..	118
Central Cross-Town	192	..
Central Park, North & East River	155	162
Central Trust Company	..	1030
Chicago & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	..	1
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. 1st	32	..
Commercial Cable Company stock	130	145
Coney Island Jockey Club stock	35	..
Consolidated Car Heating stock	27	32
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	..	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	..	78
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	..
Continental Trust	168	179
†Cramps' Shipyard stock	45	55
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R.	94	98
*Dry Dock, East B'way & B. R. R.	..	164
†Dry Dock, East Broadway & Battery	..	..
5 p. cent. scrip	100	102½
Edison Elec. Ill. Co. of Brooklyn	93	96
Eighth Avenue Railroad	338	..
Ensley Land Company	⅝	1⅜
Equitable Gas N. Y.	..	108
Farmers' Loan & Trust	710	..
Fidelity & Casualty Company	400	600
Fort Wayne Gas stock	80	90
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 5s	85	90
Ind., Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	74	80
International Ocean Telegraph	102	105
Iron Steamboat	3	6
Kings County Traction	..	..
Knickerbocker Trust Company	180	195
Lafayette Gas stock	..	15
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	90
Lawyers' Surety Company	96	100
Little Rock & Memphis R. R. 6s	15	23
Louisville & Wab. Ter. Gas 6s	..	70½
Lyndhurst Company pf	100	102
*Madison Square Garden stock	..	15
Madison Square Garden 2d	..	70
Mahoning Coal Railroad pf	..	104
*Manhattan Trust Company	140	145
Mechanics' National Bank	185	195
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1900	108	..
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1915	110	..
Mercantile Trust Company	350	425
Metropolitan Trust Company	280	300
Mexican Nat. Exposition & L. Co. 6s	..	60
Michigan-Peninsular Car Company	..	11½
Michigan-Peninsular Car Co. pf	..	64
Mich.-Pen. Car Co. 5 p. c. bonds	..	83
Mutual Gas Company of New-York	200	220
National Citizens' Bank	120	140
National Bank of Commerce	200	205
National Shoe & Leather Bank	95	98
*National Wall Paper stock	..	82
Newburg Electric 6s	97	100
Newburg Electric stock	56	65
New-Jersey & N. Y. R. R.	..	2
†New-Orleans Pacific 1. g. stubs	..	2
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock	23	25
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf	55	65
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st	65	75
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company consols	15	20
N. Y. & G. Lake R. R. 2d	..	60
N. Y., L. E. & W. stock	116¾	118¾
N. Y. Loan & Imp. stock	40	..
N. Y. & New-Jersey Telephone	105	115
New-York Air Brake Company	12	..
New-York Biscuit Co. 6s	104	107
New-York Life Insurance & Trust	930	..
N. Y. Security & Trust	235	..
Nicaragua Canal Construction (new)	10	..
North Shore Traction pf	67	72
†Northwestern Telegraph 5s	108	112
Northwestern Telegraph Co. stock	105	..
†North Hudson Co. R. R. 5s	90½	101¾
N. Y. & Penn. Telephone stock	80	85
Oswego & Syracuse Railroad	200	225
Pacific & Atlantic Teleg.	62	70
Pennsylvania Coal	325	340
*Postal Telegraph & Cable	72½	75
Pratt & Whitney	..	..
†Pratt & Whitney pf	60	70
Real Estate Trust Company	165	..
Safety Car Heating & Light Co.	63	75
Second Avenue Railroad stock	..	160
†Second Avenue R. R. 1st 5s	100½	109
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	185	195
†Southern & Atlantic Telegraph	1	5
St. Paul Gas stock	53	58
*Standard Gas pf	74	76
Standard Gas pf	99	101
Standard Oil Trust	221	223
Standard Oil Trust	222	225
Steinway Railway 6s	110¾	114
Syracuse Rapid Transit Co.	50	60
Terre Haute & Indianapolis R. R. Co.	..	50
Texas & Pacific Coal Company 1st	85	93
Texas & Pacific Coal stock	..	48
Third Avenue Railroad	170	180

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $3,000,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $5,500,000.
35 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000
3 Broad and 41 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National
291 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY
No. 39 WALL STREET.
EDW. R. BRADLEY, Pres't. JOS. SEYDAM, Sec'y.
NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
45 and 47 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Real Estate Trust Company of N. Y.
Interest paid on Deposits. 30 Nassau St.

The State Trust Co.
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Equitable Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

VERMILYE & CO
BANKERS,
No. 54 WALL & PINE STREETS,
NEW YORK CITY,
Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities.
Deposits received and Interest allowed on Balances.

HOLLISTER & BABCOCK
STAND 72 BROAD STREET,
DEAL IN
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
AND EXECUTE ORDERS AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Reorganization Certificates or Receipts for Preferred and Common Stock of the
Northern Pacific Railroad Co.
Deposited under the Plan and Agreement of March 16, 1896,
New-York, Philadelphia, and Berlin, July 24, 1896.
The sale of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, under decree of foreclosure of the Circuit Court of the United States having been ordered to take place on August 18th, 1896, notice is hereby given that pursuant to the provisions of said Plan and Agreement, the third Installment, viz.: $5.00 per share in respect of Preferred Stock and $2.50 per share in respect of Common Stock, is payable on receipt of the certificates specified in the Plan, to certify called for, and issued by either of our above on August 15th, 1896, and all holders of such certificates or receipts are notified to make such payment on or before that date. Their respective certificates or receipts must be presented at that time for payment to be entered thereon.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New-York.
DREXEL & CO.,
Fifth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Penn.
DEUTSCHE BANK,
Berlin.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co
5% Gold Bonds, due 1925.
The Receivers of the Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co. have announced that they will pay the coupons due on Aug. 1 of the above bonds, we are prepared to pay, on that date, the amount of such coupons to the holders of the respective trust receipts issued by us for bonds deposited under the agreement of April 10, 1896, upon presentation of such trust receipts at our office, in order that payment may be stamped thereon.
As the Receivers still continue, we shall retain the bonds deposited with us under the agreement above mentioned, in order that we may be enabled to continue to protect the interests of the bondholders.
SPEYER & CO.,
26 BROAD STREET.

PUBLICATION BY THE ORIENTAL BANK
Of the City of New-York, of the money required to be published pursuant to Chapter 689 of the Banking Laws of 1892 of the State of New-York.
W. Covert, Bair Haven N. J., July 27, 1896.
E. V. Connor, New-York City, January, 1891, Dividend, New-York City, January, 1891, David Herman, 19 Second St., January, 1896, Schmidt & Co., 29 Church St., November, 1895, Estate of James H. Stokes, 55 Chrystie St., Kahn & Werner, 1,000 Broome St., January, Nelson C. Ayres, Cashier of the Oriental Bank of New-York City, in the State of New-York and County of New-York, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing is a full report and statement to the best of his knowledge and belief.
NELSON C. AYRES.
Sworn to before me this 31st day of July, 1896.
JOS. E. KEHOE,
Notary Public, (No. 12,) New-York County.

KOUNTZE BROS.
BROADWAY AND CEDAR ST.
LETTERS of CREDIT

OFFICE OF THE REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE of The New-York Times Publishing Company, Room No. 1,20 Broadway, New-York. To the creditors and holders of The New-York Times Publishing Company: You are hereby notified that the committee has fixed AUG. 6, 1896, as the limit of time for depositing stock and claims under the Reorganization Plan and Agreement. All stockholders and creditors desiring to participate therein are required to deposit their certificates of stock, or to deposit and verify their claims on their promissory notes and debentures, as the case may be, with the Empire Trust Company, 100 Broadway, New-York, on or before said date. Receipts therefor will be given by the Trust Company.—Dated July 25, 1896. GEORGE T. WILSON, Secretary.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY
Six Per Cent. Collateral Trust Notes.
23 Wall St., New-York, July 27, 1896.
Six months' interest on the above notes to Aug. 1, 1896, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation of the notes at our office as above, or at the office of JACOB C. ROGERS, ESQ., 42 State St., Boston.
J. P. MORGAN & CO., Trustees.

SOUTH & SAN FRANCISCO RAILWAY COMPANY SIX PER CENT. TRUST BONDS OF 1880.
Proposals will be received until noon of August 15th, 1896, for the sale to the undersigned of $ of the above issue sufficient to use up the sum now to the credit of the Sinking Fund. UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, TRUSTEE.
July 1st, 1896. 45 Wall Street.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 63 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
Office No. 24 Pine St.,
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
By order of Executors.
40 shs. Blackwell's Durham Tobacco Co.
By order of Administrator.
20 shs. Broadway Nat'l Bank.
40 shs. Oriental Bank.
For account of whom it may concern.
60 shs. Phenix National Bank.
2 shs. Guaranty Trust Co.
200 shs. Whitehall Chemical Co., (24 Whitehall St., N. Y.)
$4,000 The Lotos Club 6 p. c. Income Bd., 1898.
$5,000 St. Paul Gas Co. 5 p. c. Consol. Mtge. Gold Bds., 1944.

DIVIDENDS.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS AND DIVIDENDS ARE PAYABLE AT THE OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST COMPANY, NO. 16, 20, AND 22 WILLIAM STREET ON AND AFTER AUGUST 1ST, 1896:
Arkansas Water Co. Cons'd Mtge.
Atlanta Water Works Co. Cons'd Mtge.
Bethel Water Works Co.
Brunswick Gas & Light Co.
Central Steamboat Co., 1st.
East St. Louis City Water Works Co.
Elizabeth Water Co.
Equitable Water Company.
Eight City Railway Co.
Flint & Water Company Mtge.
Fort Smith, Ark., Water Co.
Grand Water Works Co., Kansas.
Owensville and Evansville R. R. Co.
Saratoga & Hudson R. R. Co.
Saratoga Gas and Electric Co.
Sandusville, Int., Water Supply Co.
Waterford Water Co., 1st Mtge.
Watertown Water Co., 1st Mtge. Consol. Coupons.
Waterville Water Co., 1st Mtge. Coupons.
Watkins Water Works Co.
Wellsboro Gas Light Co.
Westchester Street Ry. Co.
Yonkers Gas Light Co.
Yonkers Water Co.
Mobile & Ohio Car Trust "O."
Omaha, City Water Works Co. of due Aug. 1.
Parsons Water Supply & Power Co.
People's Street Ry. Co., Luzerne County, Pa.
Pittsburgh Gas Light Coke Co. (February, 1896, coupons not paid and mature.)
St. Louis Merchants' Bridge Co.
Salina Water Works Co.
Syracuse Water Co.
Terre Haute City Water Works Co. of.
Waterford Water Co., 1st Mtge.
Larchmont Yacht Club, 1st Mtge., August 1, 1896.
Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., Dividend.
American Loan & Trust Co.—Dividend on Preferred Stock.
August 10, 1896.
Columbus Water Works Co.
August 15, 1896.
Chattanooga City Water Works Co. of.
Pullman's Palace Car Co.—Dividend.
August 1, 1896.
Mutual Fuel Association, 1896.

Knickerbocker Trust Co.,
234 FIFTH AVENUE.
Branch Office, 66 Broadway.
The following coupons are payable at our offices on and after August 1, 1896:
Cooper, N. Y., Bridge.
Erwin, N. Y., Bridge.
Lindley, N. Y., Bridge.
Colorado Coal & Iron Co.
Southwestern Coal and Iron Co.
Etna Coal & Iron Co.
Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Penn Cordage Co.
D. L. Dolight.
DUE AUGUST 17TH.
Staten Island Beach Land Improvement Co.
DUE AUGUST 18TH.
Union Free School District No. 7, Town of Cheektowaga.

180TH DIVIDEND.
BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY,
New-York, July 30, 1896.
The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four Per Cent. (4 per cent.) out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Monday, August 3rd, to stockholders of record on August 1, 1896.
Transfer books will close at 3 P. M. on the 29th inst., and reopen at 10 A. M. on the 3d of August.
J. H. ELLIS, Secretary.
Coudersville, Ky., July 31, 1896.
THE WHEELING AND LAKE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, Nos. 49 and 42 Wall St., New-York, July 30, 1896.—The coupons of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Improvement and Extension Bonds due August 1, 1896, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of the Central Trust Co., New-York.
JAMES M. HAM, Treasurer.
BROOKLYN WHARF AND WAREHOUSE CO., First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds. Interest due Aug. 1, 1896, on the bonds of the above-mentioned Company will be paid on and after said date, at the office of the UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST CO., 59 Cedar Street, New-York City.
OFFICE OF THE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
61 William Street,
New-York, July 8th, 1896.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Broadway Insurance Company, held this date, a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. was declared, payable August 1st, 1896.
Transfer books will be closed from July 25th to that date.
GEO. W. JONES, Secretary.
NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY.
The Board of Directors of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway this day declared a dividend of ONE (1) PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable on and after the 1st prox. The stock transfer books will close at 3 P. M. on the 22d inst., and reopen at 10 A. M. on the 24 of August.
J. H. AMBROSE, Secretary.
Nashville, Tenn., July 11, 1896.
BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, Baltimore July 27, 1896.
Notice is hereby given to the holders of the bonds of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, Pittsburg Division Loan of 1885, due Aug. 1, 1896, that the said bonds will be paid on presentation at the office of the Union Trust Company, New-York.
JOHN K. COWEN, } Receivers.
OSCAR G. MURRAY, }
LOUISVILLE, NEW-ALBANY AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 49 Broadway, New-York July 28, 1896.
Coupons due Aug. 1, 1896, of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago and Indianapolis Division of this Company will be paid at the Chase National Bank, No. 83 Cedar St., New-York.
J. A. HILTON, Assistant Treasurer.
HENDERSON BRIDGE COMPANY.
The Board of Directors of the Henderson Bridge Co. this day declared a dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½) PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable on and after the 1st prox.
The stock transfer books will close at 3 P. M. on the 22d inst., and reopen at 10 A. M. on the 3d of August.
J. H. ELLIS, Secretary.
Louisville, Ky., July 21, 1896.
THE WHEELING AND LAKE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, Nos. 49 and 42 Wall St., New-York, July 30, 1896.—The coupons of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Improvement and Extension Bonds due August 1, 1896, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of the Central Trust Co., New-York.
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THE WHEELING AND LAKE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, Nos. 49 and 42 Wall St., New-York, July 30, 1896.—The coupons of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Improvement and Extension Bonds due August 1, 1896, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of the Central Trust Co., New-York.
JAMES M. HAM, Treasurer.
BROOKLYN WHARF AND WAREHOUSE CO., First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds. Interest due Aug. 1, 1896, on the bonds of the above-mentioned Company will be paid on and after said date, at the office of the UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST CO., 59 Cedar Street, New-York City.
OFFICE OF THE MADISON SQUARE GARDEN COMPANY,
New-York, July 31, 1896.
Interest due May 1 1896, on the second mortgage bonds of the Company will be paid Aug. 1, 1896, at the office of the Mercantile Trust Company, 120 Broadway.
JAMES C. YOUNG, Secretary.
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RY. CO.,
35 Wall St., N. Y., July 16, 1896.
Coupons due August 1st, 1896, on the Second Mortgage 4 per Cent. Gold Bonds of this Company will be paid upon presentation at the office of the Company, 35 Wall St., N. Y., and after that date.
C. G. HEDGE, Treasurer.
LINCOLN NATIONAL BANK,
32-42 East Forty-second Street,
New-York, July 29, 1896.
Dividend.—The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of Three Per Cent. on the capital stock of this bank, payable August 1.
W. T. CORNELL, Cashier.
THE GERMAN-AMERICAN BANK,
New-York, July 29, 1896.
The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after Aug. 1. The transfer books will be closed from July 25 to Aug. 3.
J. F. FREDERICKS, Cashier.
THE COUPONS OF THE EQUIPMENT TRUST and Second Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland, Akron & Columbus Railway Company, due Aug. 1, 1896, will be paid by the Hamilton Trust Company, 191 Montague St., Brooklyn.
G. A. MORRISON, Assistant Treasurer.
TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,260 Broadway, 321 Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DIVIDENDS.

Winslow, Lanier & Co., 17 Nassau St., N. Y. City.
THE INTEREST ON THE FOLLOWING BONDS IS PAYABLE AT OUR BANKING HOUSE ON AND AFTER AUGUST 1st, 1896:
American Cotton Oil Company Debenture 8s.
Bedford, Ind., Municipal 7s.
Marion County, Ind., County 5s.
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Ry. Co. First Mortgage 7s, Series B; Second Mortgage 7s, Series H.
Portsmouth, O., City 5s.
Red Key, Ind., School House 6s.
Rock Island, Ill., Water Works 5s.
Ridgeville, Ind., Public School 6s.
August 15th.
Grant County, Ind., Gravel Road 6s, County 5s.
Hamilton County, Ind., Gravel Road 6s.
Starke County, Ind., County 6s.
August 24th.
Hamilton County, Ind., County 6s.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF Three Battleships for the United States Navy.—Navy Department, Washington, D. C., June 25, 1896.—Under authority conferred by the act of Congress making appropriations for the naval service, approved June 10, 1896, sealed proposals are hereby invited and will be received at this department until 12 o'clock noon, on Monday, the 14th day of September, 1896, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of attending bidders, for the construction, by contract, for the United States Navy, of three vessels, exclusive of armament, which vessels are, for the purposes of this advertisement, designated as Battleships Nos. 7, 8, and 9. Three sea-going coast-line battleships of about 11,000 tons displacement each. All guired for use in the construction of said vessels, excepting such as may be required for the protective decks, are to be furnished by the Government, but the contractor is to furnish all rivets and other fastenings and drill, tap and fit all such holes for rivets and other fastenings used to connect every part of the hull framing to the armor for construction purposes, and fit, fix, place, and secure to the vessels in accordance with the plans and specifications, all of the armor, including that used in the construction of the military batteries, conning towers, and ammunition tubes, and protection for the gun and loading positions. The contracts will provide that all the expenses of all trials prior to preliminary or conditional acceptance shall be borne by the contractor. Said vessels are to be constructed in accordance with the plans and specifications provided or adopted by the Secretary of the Navy. A circular defining the chief characteristics of said vessels and their machinery, and enumerating the requirements with which the plans and specifications must be provided by bidders should comply, has been prepared, and copies of the same may be obtained upon application to the Bureau of Construction and Repair. Plans and specifications for the construction of said vessels will be seen and examined at the department on and after Aug. 1, 1896, and forms of proposals embracing a general statement of provisions to be included in the contract for each vessel will be prepared and may be obtained at any time after said date, on application to the department, where all information desired by bidders can also be obtained. Said vessels must be built within three years from the dates of the respective contracts, and payments on each vessel will be made in thirty equal installments as the work progresses, upon bills duly certified from which 10 per cent. will be reserved to be paid in full on the final completion of the respective contracts. Proposals for the construction of said vessels will be received from every American shipbuilder and other person who shall apply for the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Navy, that within three months from the date of the contract he will be possessed of the necessary plant for the performance of the work in the United States which he shall offer to undertake. The evidence thus required must accompany the proposals or be submitted to the department in advance. Each proposal must include the completion of both the vessel and her machinery, complete in all respects as required by the plans and specifications. No contract will be made separately for each vessel, or for the hull and machinery. Bidders may desire to offer to construct two of said vessels may embrace both in one proposal at price of each being given separately, and may propose separately for one or two vessels under the terms of both of the two classes of proposals as specified in the aforesaid circular. Each proposal must be accompanied by a satisfactorily certified check payable to the order of the Secretary of the Navy, and the checks of successful bidders shall be held by the proper of the United States in case they shall fail to enter into the requisite contract and to furnish the requisite security furnished. Every successful bidder will be required to enter into a formal contract by Oct. 8, 1896. The faithful performance of the work and to give satisfactory bonds for such performance in a penal sum to the amount of the account of his bid. Proposals must be delivered, in accordance with forms which may be furnished on application to the department, inclosed in sealed envelopes, addressed to the Secretary of the Navy, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., and marked "Proposals for construction of battleships." The Secretary of the Navy reserves the right to reject any or all bids, as in his judgment the interests of the Government may require. H. A. HERBERT, Secretary of the Navy.

PROPOSALS FOR 12-INCH BREECH-LOADING Rifled Mortars.—Ordnance Office, War Department, Washington, July 3, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received here until 3 o'clock P. M. MONDAY, August 3, 1896, and then publicly opened, for supplying the Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, with about 6 sets, more or less, of steel forgings of American manufacture, for 12-inch mortars. Bids will be received for all or part of the foregoing. Information required by bidders can be had upon application to Brig. Gen. D. W. FLAGLER, Chief of Ordnance.

PROPOSALS FOR DISAPPEARING GUN CARRIAGES.—Ordnance Office, War Department, Washington, D. C., July 3, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M. on MONDAY, August 3, 1896, at which time and place they will be publicly opened, for supplying the Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, with 30, more or less, disappearing gun carriages. Bids will be received for all or part of the foregoing. Blank forms on which proposals must be made and all information required by bidders can be had upon application to Brig. Gen. D. W. FLAGLER, Chief of Ordnance.

PROPOSALS FOR 10-INCH, 12-INCH, AND 16-inch Steel Gun Forgings.—Ordnance Office, War Department, Washington, July 3, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received here until 3 o'clock P. M. MONDAY, August 3, 1896, and then publicly opened, for supplying the Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, with eighteen sets, each, more or less, of steel forgings, of American manufacture for 10-inch and 12-inch A. Canadian one set for 16-inch gun. Bids will be received for all or part of the foregoing. All information furnished upon application to Brig. Gen. D. W. FLAGLER, Chief of Ordnance.

PROPOSALS FOR 3.2-INCH AND 3.6-INCH Shrapnel.—Ordnance Office, War Department, Washington, July 27, 1896. Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received here until 3 o'clock P. M. on MONDAY, August 3, 1896, and then publicly opened, for supplying the Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, with 3,000 Shrapnel for 3.2-inch guns, and 3,000 Shrapnel for 3.6-inch Breech-loading Cannon, more or less. Bids will be received for all or for part of the foregoing. Information furnished upon application to Brig. Gen. D. W. FLAGLER, Chief of Ordnance.

PROPOSALS FOR 12-INCH STEEL MORTAR Forgings.—Ordnance Office, War Department, Washington, July 3, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received here until 3 o'clock P. M. MONDAY, August 3, 1896, and then publicly opened, for supplying the Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, with about 6 sets, more or less, of steel forgings of American manufacture, for 12-inch mortars. Bids will be received for all or part of the foregoing. Information required by bidders can be had upon application to Brig. Gen. D. W. FLAGLER, Chief of Ordnance.

PROPOSALS FOR STEEL ARMOR-PIERCING Shot.—Ordnance Office, War Department, Washington, July 3, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received here until 3 o'clock P. M. MONDAY, Aug. 3, 1896, and then publicly opened, for furnishing the Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, with steel armor-piercing shot—70 8-inch, 146 10-inch, 70 12-inch, and 140 12-inch, small 154 10-inch, small Bids will be received for all or part of the foregoing. Information furnished upon application to Brig. Gen. D. W. FLAGLER, Chief of Ordnance.

PROPOSALS FOR STEEL DECK-PIERCING Shell.—Ordnance Office, War Department, Washington, July 3, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received here until 3 o'clock P. M. MONDAY, Aug. 3, 1896, and then publicly opened, for furnishing the Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, with 360 of 800 pounds, 100 of 1,000 pounds, steel deck-piercing shell, and 240 12-inch steel deck-piercing shell, more or less. Bids will be received for all or for part of foregoing. Information furnished upon application to Brig. Gen. D. W. FLAGLER, Chief of Ordnance.

PROPOSAL FOR COAL WHARFAGE.—Office of the Quartermaster, West Point, N. Y., July 29, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until noon, Monday, August 10, 1896, for the construction of a system of coal transportation. Forms and general conditions can be obtained at this office. Bidders to submit drawings and detailed description of the system proposed. The right is reserved to reject any and all proposals. J. B. BELLINGER, Capt., A. Q. M., U. S. Army.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, D. C., July 3, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received here until 3 o'clock P. M. on MONDAY, AUG. 3, 1896, for furnishing this department with rapid-fire gun their mounts, and ammunition. Bids will be received for all or part of the foregoing. Information can be obtained by addressing Brig. Gen. D. W. FLAGLER, Chief of Ord.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, ARMY BUILDING, New-York, N. Y., July 21, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, for delivery of sand, stone, and cement for concrete at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., and Fort Hancock, N. J., will be received here until 12 M., Aug. 21, 1896, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application. G. L. GILLESPIE, Col. Engrs.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, July 27, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received here until 3 o'clock P. M. AUGUST 27, 1896, and then publicly opened, for supplying this department with 3,000 Shrapnel for 3.2-inch guns, 3,000 Shrapnel for 3.6-inch Breech-loading Cannon, more or less. Bids will be received for all or for part of the foregoing. Information furnished upon application to Brig. Gen. D. W. FLAGLER, Chief of Ordnance.

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PROPOSALS FOR 8-INCH SPRING RETURN Carriages.—Ordnance Office, War Department, Washington, D. C., July 3, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M. on MONDAY, August 3, 1896, and then publicly opened, for supplying the Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, with about 6 sets, more or less, of steel forgings, of American manufacture, for 8-inch mortars. Bids will be received for all or part of the foregoing. All information furnished upon application to Brig. Gen. D. W. FLAGLER, Chief of Ordnance.

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IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Sale of an Important Corner in the Retail Dry Goods District.

Mr. William J. Roome has sold for Messrs. Sullivan & Cromwell, attorneys for the estate of William Moir, deceased, the important property at the southwest corner of Sixth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, size 26.9 by 90 feet, and adjoining the dry goods and department store of Messrs. Ehrich Brothers on the south and west. Mr. Roome said with regard to this sale:

"The buyer has purchased it for investment. The late Mr. Moir bought this property in April, 1871, for $76,000, and erected the present building. At that time the price paid for the lot was thought to be enormous, and when the elevated road was built Mr. Moir was one of its bitterest opponents, as he thought it would greatly depreciate his property. It, on the contrary, developed into a valuable section, and the property has just been sold for a price which is many times what he paid for it."

Messrs. Fitzsimmons & Smith have sold for William Drought the five-story single flat, 22.6 by 90 by 102.2, 155 West Eighteenth Street. This is the last of three built by Mr. Drought, the others having been previously sold by Fitzsimmons & Smith, No. 134 to Alpaugh Brothers and No. 151 to a Mr. Rothschild.

In the Broadway salesroom yesterday, Mr. James L. Wells sold at auction, in foreclosure, a plot 54.8 by 200.9 by 54.5 by 210, on Carrollton Street, in Flatbush, to the plaintiff, the Davis Mayer Investing Company, for $5,360.

The five-story brownstone flat, 20.2 by 80 by 110.5x5 Boulevard, is reported sold by Benjamin A. & George N. Williams to William C. Connor, at $20,000.

There are no auction sales set down for to-day at either auction room.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, south side, 250 feet west of Grand Boulevard, for six three-story brick dwellings, by James T. Fitzpatrick of 439 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, owner; cost, $24,000.

Eighty-third Street, south side, 300 feet west of West 22d Avenue, for a five-story brick flat, by Joseph E. Weed of 338 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, owner; cost, $45,000.

No. 275 Water Street, for an eight-story brick store and lofts, by John Pettit of 97 Nassau Street, owner; cost, $20,000.

Jackson Avenue, east side, 274 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, for eight three-story frame dwellings, by Emil Shaffer, owner; cost, $36,000.

Lawrence Avenue, east side, 150 feet south of Mansion Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, by Charles Knauf, owner; cost, $2,500.

Popham Avenue, east side, 63.6 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, for a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling, by Herman W. Strunz of 108 West One Hundred and Second Street, owner; cost, $5,000.

Popham Street, east side, 88.6 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, for a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling, by Pauline W. Strunz of 313 West Forty-seventh Street, owner; cost, $4,000.

One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street and Jackson Avenue, northeast corner, for three three-story frame tenements, &c., by Edward Dowling, owner; cost, $1,500.

Ninth Avenue, northwest corner Fifty-seventh Street, by the Hungerniler estate of 36 West Eighty-fourth Street, owner, alterations to a five-story brick hotel and tenement; cost, $50.

Pike Street, southwest corner Broome Street, by William Emrich, owner, alterations to a four-story brick store and tenement; cost, $7,000.

No. 162 West Forty-seventh Street, by A. N. Bradeston of 36 West Thirty-fifth Street, owner, alterations to a three-story brick and stone dwelling; cost, $6,000.

No. 215 Ninth Avenue, by Louisa Schmidt of Fifth Avenue and Sixty-first Street, owner, H. Van Heym, lessee, alterations to a five-story brick tenement and hotel; cost, $50.

No. 815 Columbus Avenue, by Brinck & Son of 326 West Thirty-ninth Street, owners, Emil A. Dickert, lessee, alterations to a five-story brick hotel and tenement; cost, $50.

Broadway, southeast corner of Forty-second Street, by John J. Astor, owner, alterations to a five-story brick and stone hotel; cost, $500.

No. 302 West Street, by Timothy McCarthy of 126 Charlton Street, owner, O'Callahan & Kennedy, lessees, alterations to a four-story brick hotel; cost not given.

Eighth Avenue, west side, 50 feet north of Forty-fourth Street, by James L. Van Allen estate of 27 West Twenty-sixth Street, owner, alterations to a four-story brick tenement and store; cost, $1,000.

No. 86 Attorney Street, by Emanuel and Leopold Zwicker of 86 Attorney Street, owners, alterations to a four-story brick flat, &c.; cost, $50.

No. 1435 East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, alterations to a one-story frame dwelling, by James Mercurio of 1435 East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, owner; cost, $300.

Exterior Place and One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, alterations to a three-story frame dwelling, by Annie Baird, owner; cost, $75.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, July 31.

11TH ST., s e 253 ft e of 1st Av, 25x102.2; Kilian Meininger and wife to the East Side Co-operative House Owning and Investment Company; $21,500

PARK AV., s e, 116 ft e of 32d St, 16.6x 50; Alice Wilson to David Berg; 12,500

2D AV., w s, 42 ft s of 58th St, 28x100; Gustav Huegel and wife to Conrad Huber; 23,250

116TH ST., s s, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 50x 98.11; John N. Wright and wife to Edgar Logar; 16,000

144TH ST., n s, 450 ft e of 8th Av, 25x 99.11; Sarah E. Goodwin to Frederick Williams; 3

HAITH ST., n s, 275 ft e of Willis Av, 25x 100x57 to Mill Brook; Charles Van Riper and wife to Charles Ahlett; 1

SAME PROPERTY; Henrietta Heidelbach to Charles Van Riper; 1,100

MINFORD PLACE, w s, Lots 753 and 754, map of Section C Wyle estate; Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company to John D. Bills; 100

COLNEY ST., s w corner of Lebanon St, 20x100x74.7x50x95x160; John J. Brady and wife to Henry Schopper; 4,000

DE MILT AV., n e corner of Fell Place, 24.11x—x33.4x91.4; Katherine E. Phelps to Frederick Williams; 1

LOT 94, map of Bronxwood Park; Charles Shirmer to Mary A. Quick; 1,475

LOUISE ST., e s, 167 ft n of Columbus Av, 33x100; also Louise St., e s, 100 ft n of Columbus Av, 17x100; Peter Vollmer and wife to Daniel Heim and another, exchange of property and; .....

LOUISE ST., e s, 150 ft n of Columbus Av, 17.6 feet also Louise St., e s, 167 ft n of Columbus Av, 33x100, and Lot 190, map of portion of Hunt estate; Daniel Heim and Jacob Strauss and wives to Anna M. Bisinger and Peter Vollmer; 1

JANSEN AV, s s, 175 ft w of Wicker Place, 25x121.5x83.4x143.4; also s s of Jansen Av, 66.8 ft w of Wicker Place, 8.4x75; Frederick P. Hummel and wife to Henry Bormann; 100

ANN ST., 53, and other property under aliases; Maurice M. Baker and others to Ella H. Weir and others, 1-6 part 3,666

SAME PROPERTY; Clementine A. Baker and others to Ella B. Weir and others, 1-6 part 3,666

MINETTA ST., 7; Mary M. Stewart, as trustee to Eva P. Nelson; .....

HEDRICKER ST., 119 and 121; John Kehoe and wife to Bernard Cohen and another; 100

BEACH AV, w s, 50 ft s of 147th St, 50x100, and 245 2d St; Anna Beller to George Beller; 100

47TH ST., 311 and 313 West; Bernard Cohen and others to John Kehoe; .....

94TH ST., 116 and 118 West; Edward T. Wood, referee, to Emily Gluf; 200

52D ST., e s, 200 ft w of 4th Av, 20x98.9, George F. Shrady and others to Annie E. Bates; 10

135TH ST., 158 West; Daniel Cary to Caroline Cary; 1

COLUMBUS AV., n w corner of 80th St, 51.2x100; David C. Bell Welfe to Henry C. Lytton; 1

COLUMBUS AV., e s, 50.5 ft n of 65th St, 50x100; Albert Crane and others, executors and trustees, to Albert Crane; 25,000

56TH ST., 426 West; George P. Robinson to Henry M. Robinson, one-half part; .....

61ST ST., 319 West; James R. Corbitt to Sarah Corbitt; 1

Recorded Leases.

ADLER & HERMAN to Albert Kraus and another; 586 9th Av, store, &c.; 5 years ..... $900 to $960

KNO, Amos R., to Eppelsheimer & Co.; 159 Bleecker St, 10 years 2,100, 2,000

FLANAGAN, Thomas, to Franco Carrano; 54 Amsterdam Av, 1 year 420

HEFELD, Lena M., to Herman Born; 377 Willis Av, s w corner of 143d St, 10 years. 1,500

Recorded Mortgages.

ADAMS, Harriet H., and others to Florence A. Alker; 109 West 42d St, 3 years.... $30,000

ALHEIT, Charles, and wife to the Franklin Savings Bank of New-York; e s s 144th St, 175 ft e of Willis Av, 1 year 2,500

AHRENFRED, William, to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; 229 Eldridge St, 5 years 15,000

BUHLER, Christina, to the Greenwich Savings Bank; 2d Av, s e corner of 90th St, 20.8 ft w of 90th Av, 5 years 12,000

BATES, Annie E., to George F. Shrady and others; s s of 52d St, 200 ft w of 4th Av, 5 years 17,500

BRANDT, Gustav A., to Carl Brandt and Johanna Brandt; s s of 91st St, 102.6 ft e of 1st Av, 3 years 1,400

SAME to Charles L. Brandt, jr., same property, 3 years 3,000

BLAKE, Robert L., and Christopher A. Tully and wives to the United States Life Insurance Company; s s of 86th St, 198, 117, 144, 171, and 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 5 years, (5 mortgages) 122,000

SAME to Margaret Ryan; s s of 88th St, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year 5,000

CRANE, Albert to Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; e s of Columbus Av, 50.5 ft n of 65th St, 1 year. 25,000

CALHOUN, William, and wife to Thomas A. Mathews, executor of Sarah P. Dillon; 309 Greenwich St, 5 years 45,000

CUMMING, Catharine J., and others to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; n s of 23d St, 208.6 ft e of 6th Av, 5 years 1,000

CONNORS, John, and wife to Judson S. Todd; w s of Edgecombe Av, 149.11 ft s of 143d St, 1 year, (four mortgages). 55,000

SAME to John W. Hammond; s e corner of Edgecombe Av and 140th St, 7 months 22,000

CONNOR, William F., to Benjamin A. Williams and another; w s of Boulevard, 38.2 ft s of 78th St, 1 year..... 7,000

DURRA, Julia L., to Cornelius F. Kingsland, trustee, &c; s s of 26th St, 85 ft w of Lexington Av, 3 years..... 2,000

DORLAND, Kaye G. and Charles L., to Farrah M. Broas; Lot 94, amended map of Bronxwood Park, 3 years 3,000

DICK, Robert, and wife to Judson S. Todd; s e corner of Manhattan Av and 104th St, 6 months 25,000

DURRA, Joseph, and David L. Durra; s s of 125th St, 211.8 ft w of 3d Av, 2 years. 3,000

EAST SIDE COOP HOUSE OWNING and Investment Company, to Fillan Menninger; s s of 77th St, 263 ft e of 1st Av, 3 years 4,500

FRANKLIN, Mary C., to the Greenwich Savings Bank; n s of 49th St, 525 ft w of 10th Av, 5 years 11,000

FOSTER, Caroline M., to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; n s of 148th St, 302.1 ft w of Lafayette Av, two years 45,000

FRAZER, Augustus S., and wife to the Model Building and Loan Association of Mott Haven; Mott Haven, map of 40 lots of Perot estate, installments 4,250

FLEMING, John, to Herman Wiseman; n s of 52d St, 80.2 ft w of 3d Av, 3 years 2,900

HAUST, Sigmund, and wife to Julius Faust; n s of 155th St, 166.6 ft e of Morris Av, 1 year, (two mortgages).... 6,500

GILBERT, Frank W., and wife to Charles Riley; s s of 138th St, 260 ft w of 5th Av, 6 months 47,000

GARLAND, Bernard F., to Kenneth Crawford; s e s of Silver Place, Lot 48, map of South Vernon Park, Section A, &c., 1 year 350

HARRIGAN, Mark E., and wife to John Hunt and others, trustees of the Bronxdale Methodist Episcopal Church; Lot 54, map of West Chester Terrace, 24th Ward, 3 years 1,100

HUBERT, Conrad, to Gustav Huegel; w s of 2d Av, 42 ft s of 98th St, notes. 1,250

HILL, Eunice E., and Elizabeth A. Clark; s s of 9th St, Lot 685, map of Wakefield, 2 years 2,500

JACOB, August, to August Ganzenmuller; s s of 187th St, 125 ft e of 7th Av, 11x22 feet, 2 years 5,000

KENNY, George J., and William J., to Payson Merrill; 307 and 309 East 24th St, 1 year 2,500

KLINKER, John, and wife to Charles F. Bauerdorf; s e corner of Forest Av and 138th St, two mortgages, 3 years 18,000

KEHOE, John, and wife to Bernard Cohen and Wolf Endel; 311 and 313 West 47th St, 1 year 10,000

LANE, Margaret, and Patrick, to Julius Gehl; 1032 East 177th St, 3 years. 3,750

LOGAN, Edgar, to John N. Wright; n s of 136th St, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year.. 9,500

LENZNER, William, and wife to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; w s of 2d Av, 50 ft s of 99th St, 1 year 12,000

LANE, Margaret and Patrick, to Peter Hopkins; s s of 117th St, 400 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year 1,225

LUBETKIN, Sarah, to trustee for Georgiana Everett, deceased; 25-27 Hester St, 3 years 22,000

McEVOY, Dennis, to Edmund Fitzgerald; 219 Cann St lease 650

McGINNIS, Silas, jr., Thomas and Thomas M. Mulry; e s of Washington St, 51.6 ft n of Canal St, 1 year 2,500

McHARRON, James W., to Dry Dock Savings Institution; 772 West End Av, 5 years 13,500

MULLER, Rudolph, and wife to Peter Kaerth; e s of 4th Av, 19.8 ft n of 89th St, 5 years 4,000

McEVOY, Susan, to Rachel Stich; s s of 85th St, 80 ft e of 3d Av, 5 years..... 1,000

NELSON, Sven P., and wife to the East River Savings Institution; s e s of Minetta St, 1 year 3,000

ODELL, Jasper, and wife to Louis Bodenberger; e s of White Plains Road, 50 ft n of 10th Av, 3 years 3,000

PENDLETON, Ella B., and husband to Edmund W. Durand; 56 Duane St, part or share, 6 months 375

PAARMANN, Herman, and wife to Henry Schwieand and wife; n s of 83d St, 148 ft w of 3d Av, 3 years 2,600

ROBERTS, John M., and wife to William N. Crane; 256 West 132d St, 1 year. 2,500

RAPP, Karl, and wife to Benjamin Gillespie; n s of 33d St, 116.8 ft w of 1st Av, 3 years 1,500

SCHOPPER, Henry, to John J. Brady; s w corner of Clinton Av and Lebanon St, 5 months 3,150

SIMPSON, John R., and wife to Joseph Roura; n s of 147th St, 368.8 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years 10,000

SAME to Moritz L. Ernst; n s of 147th St, 383.6 and 266.8 ft w of Amsterdam Av, (two mortgages), 1 year 6,500

SAME to George C. Blanke; n s of 147th St, 370 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years. 10,500

SAME to Frits L. Ernst; n s of 147th St, 350 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year. 3,000

SCHNUGG, Francis J., to Lumber Sundam; n s of 101st St, 300 ft w of Park Av, also same, same line, 101st and 102d Sts, 300 ft w of Park Av, 1 year.. 5,000

TOBIN, Michael, to North River Savings Bank, n s of 32d St, 100 ft w of 9th Av, 1 year 40,000

TUZEN, Christina, to William F. Mosher; s s of 160th St, 375 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year 30,000

VOLLMER, Peter, to Daniel Heim and Jacob Strauss, 63, 65, and 67 East 106th St, three mortgages, 3 years 7,800

WOODRUFF, Mary M., to the North New-York Co-operative Building and Loan Association; 510 Manhattan Av, installments 13,000

WEBER, John, and wife to Paul Gleises; w s of West End Av, 75.11 ft s of 102d St, 5 years 30,000

WILLIAMS, Frederick, to William E. Glover; s s of 144th St, 475 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year 2,500

YOUNG, Joseph, to Lucy C. Delphan; s s of 136th St, 108.4 ft w of Lenox Av, 2 years 2,550

PFEFFERRAND, Joanna, to Jonas Wolf and Bernhard Mayer; s s of 49th St, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 3 years 3,250

Assignments of Mortgages.

BARNARD, Henry H., to Charles H. Stonebridge, (two assignments) $900

COOK, William B., to Janet A. McIntosh 1,400

DURRA, David L., to Paul M. Herzog... 3,000

GOLDSTEIN, Abraham, to Minnie J. Kelley 1

JENCKS, Francis M., to Edward C. Stanley, seven and one-half inches to the south 15,000

SAME to John Forsyth 15,000

SAME to Elizabeth Denis 1

SAME to Mary C. McNiece 1

KIMBEL, Henry, executor of Josephine Thrueter, to Adolph Dietz 1,000

THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURance Company to Edward D. Mendell and others, trustees of Edward M. Robinson 2,000

LEWIS, Alonzo, and another, executors of Matthew P. Robbins, to Samuel Darber 1,200

MEYER, Adolph J. H., to Rudolph J. Muller 8,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Clara A. Peabody, jr..... 180,000

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY to Stephen Baker 25,000

VOLLMER, Peter, to Daniel Heim and Jacob Strauss, (two assignments) 5,000

WOLFE, David C. B., to Henry C. Lutton 2,000

MORGENTHAU, Henry, to Gustave Heidelberg 1

SHEDLINSKY, Harris, to David Israel... 2,485

REED, Mary R., to Patrick Hopkins, in duplicate and as administrator of Margaret Hopkins (correction) 1

Lis Pendens.

8TH AV, w s, 25.6 ft n of 111th St, 24.11x100; Louise Gottschalk against George H. Martin and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

11TH ST, s s, adjoining Lot 252, map of Unionport, 100x105, being Lot 263; Henry S. Trenchard against William H. Condon and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

96TH ST, s s, 368.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 51.6x100.8; James Murray and another against Joseph J. Zimmerman, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

SOUTH ST, 195; Jacob Wilson against John J. Clancy, as executor, &c., (action to recover share.)

113TH ST, n s, 150 and 175 ft e of 5th Av, 50x100.11; the United States Life Insurance Company of New-York against Mary E. Parker, individually, &c., and others, (two foreclosures of mortgage.)

57TH Av, 1357; Edwin F. Woodward against Fannie E. Musgrave, (warrant of attachment.)

44TH ST, n s, 80.5 ft e of Broadway, (103 West 44th St.) 21x100.3; Mary A. Chisholm against Lorraine J. Wright and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

78TH ST, s s, 371 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 17x 94.5x17x94.1; Emil Loeb against Ella T. Smith and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

HOUSTON ST, s s, 100 ft w of Goerck St, 20x50; the Society Chebra B'nai Jisshre Lef against Samuel Cohen and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

6TH AV, w s, 40 ft s of 7th St, 60x28, 24th Ward; John Lanzer against Henry Ceburre, owner and contractor $438

10TH AV and 14th St, n w corner, 100x 150; Harris Bartelstone against Liedrich O. Hansen, owner; Joseph Rortel, contractor 67

ARTHUR AV, w s, 200 ft s of 187th St, 25x124; Joseph De Cristofano against Francesca Sapone, owner and contractor. 373

99TH ST, s s, 375 ft w of Central Park West, 50x100; T. Burrows, jr., & Harrison against Benjamin F. McCaulley, owner and contractor 500

7TH AV, 2767; Christian Hufers against Jacques Bachetelard; owner; William J. Devlin, contractor 405

166TH ST, 463 to 467 West; Isaac Van Saan against Charles Fisher, owner and contractor 149

WILLIAM ST, 72; Caspar Basilesbach against Japhet Bishop or heirs, owners; J. W. Clare, contractor 1,172

CRESTON AV, w s, adjoining land of George De F. Lord, 25x107; Otto Metz against May Munch, owner and contractor 320

EDENWOOD AV, w s, 208 ft n of High Bridge Road 82.4x132.2; James Ford against William S. Chatterton, owner and contractor 578

161ST ST, s s, 121 ft w of Cauldwell Av, 50x100; George F. Ruggels against James W. Ogden, owner; Gannon & Chapman, contractors 60

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—The Sheriff took charge yesterday of the place of business of Henry Vogel, manufacturer of bar and other fancy soaps, at 311 Bowery, on executions in favor of John Vogel for $4,022, Charles Schwarzkopf for $3,066, Philip Rosenberg for $2,431, Lizzie Leffler for $1,292, Alfred Freund for 1,065, William Cohn for $641, Edward Freund for $611, and Jenule Rosenberg for $559, to whom he confessed judgments. The business is said to have suffered greatly by the Raines law, excessive competition, and inability to collect. A. H. Berrick, his attorney, estimates the liabilities at $35,000 and the assets at probably $15,000, in stocks, accounts, and equity in real estate.

—The Holland & Emery Company, lumber dealers of East Tawas, Mich., has asked for an extension of credit. At a meeting of the company's creditors, held in Detroit on Thursday, a statement submitted by the company showed assets of $2,100,000 and liabilities of $1,200,000. An extension of credit for five years was agreed upon, and L. T. Graves of Buffalo was appointed General Manager of the company.

—Messrs. Frank M. Baker and George H. Forney, individually, and trading as Frank M. Baker & Co., dealers in chinaware, 307 West German Street, Baltimore, made an assignment for the benefit of creditors yesterday. The assets are about $50,000 and the liabilities about the same amount. The assignment, it is said, is due entirely to depression in business.

—The Saginew Bay Fish Company of West Bay City, Mich., has filed chattel mortgages aggregating $12,500 in favor of James Duffy and Walter Sweeney as trustees for the benefit of creditors.

—Melvin G. Palliser has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for William McAleer, liquor dealer at 315 Seventh Avenue, on the application of John J. McAleer.

—The Merrimack Wheel and Gear Company's plant, at Amesbury, Mass., has been closed by order of the mortgagee. The concern's liabilities are about $60,000; assets, $30,000.

—Harry R. Farjeon has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Eli M. Goodman on the application of F. Vieor & Achelis.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, July 31—3:45 P. M.—Beef—Extra India mess dull at 46s 3d; prime mess dull at 36s 3d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, fine, dull at 43s; do, medium, dull at 38s 9d. Hams—Short cut, about 14 to 16 lb, easy at 42s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, about 28 to 30 lb, dull at 22s; short rib, about 25 lb, dull at 25s 6d; long clear middles, light, about 40 to 45 lb, dull at 22s; long clear middles, heavy, about 50 to 60 lb, nominal; short clear middles, heavy, about 50 to 55 lb, nominal; clear bellies, about 12 to 14 lb, dull at 22s. Shoulders, about 12 to 14 lb, steady at 25s. Lard—Prime Western, spot, steady at 18s. Cheese—American finest, white steady at 34s 6d; do, colored, steady at 35s. Tallow—Prime city dull at 16s 9d. Cottonseed Oil—Liverpool refined steady at 13s 9d. Spirits of turpentine steady at 30s 6d. Resin—Common firm at 4s 9d. Wheat—No. 2 red, Winter, steady at 5s 2d; No. 1 Northern, Spring, steady at 5s 1½d. Corn—Mixed Western, spot, steady at 2s 9½d; August steady at 2s 9½d; September steady at 2s 9½d; October steady at 2s 8½d. Flour—St. Louis fancy Winter dull at 9s 6d. Hops at London—Pacific coast dull at 25@45s.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed quiet; American middling, low middling clause, August delivery, 3 51-64@3 52-64d. buyers; August and September delivery, 3 48-64@3 49-64d. sellers; September and October delivery, 3 45-64@ [illegible] sellers; October and November delivery, 3 43-64d. buyers; November and December delivery, 3 42-64d. sellers; December and January delivery, 3 42-64d. sellers; January and February delivery, 3 42-64d. value; February and March delivery, 3 43-64d. buyers; March and April delivery, 3 44-64@3 45-64d. sellers; April and May delivery, 3 45-64@3 46-64d. buyers.

LONDON, July 31—5 P. M.—Produce—Sugar, 11s 3d@11s 6d per cwt for Cuba centrifugal; polariscope test, 96°, and 10s 2½@10s 4½d for Cuba muscovado, fair refining. Beet Sugar—August, 9s 6¾d; October, 9s 10½d. Cocoanut Oil—Cochin, 28s 6d per cwt; Ceylon, 22s 6d. Linseed oil, 19s 3¾d@19s 9d per cwt. Whale oil, £17 10s per tun. Refined petroleum, 5¾d@5 7-16d per gallon. Spirits of petroleum, 9d per gallon. Spirits of turpentine 18s 7½d per cwt. Resin—American strained, 4s 10½d per cwt; do, fine, 7s. Pepper—Fair Singapore white, 9¾d. Provisions—Beef—American refrigerator Beef—Forequarters, 1s 10d@2s per 8 lb by the carcass; hindquarters, 3s 6d@3s 10d.

ANTWERP, July 31.—Petroleum, 17f 50c, paid and sellers, for American.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

HEADQUARTERS FOR WEST SIDE HOUSES and apartments; great variety; all prices. STEVENS, 936, corner Columbus Av.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

9-ROOM FURNISHED COTTAGE NEAR steamboat landing; very low for season. F. DAMETZ, Branchport, N. J.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

60 AND 62 LISPENARD STREET.—Foreclosure Sale.—Supreme Court. County of New-York.—LUCIEN B. CHASE and HENRY EDWARD ROWLAND, as executors, &c., of JULIA A. CHASE, deceased, plaintiffs, vs. WILLIAM H. FERGUSON, New-York Building and Improvement Company, John Farrell, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date May 22nd, 1896, and entered on that date in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City, County, and State of New-York, on Thursday, August 6th, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New-York, which taken together are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Lispenard Street distant one hundred and forty feet and three and one-half inches westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Broadway with the southerly side of Lispenard Street, and running thence southerly parallel, or nearly so, to the westerly side of Broadway eighty-seven feet and eight inches; thence westerly nearly parallel with Lispenard Street forty-eight feet and nine inches, and thence northerly nearly parallel to Broadway ninety feet and ten inches to the southerly side of Lispenard Street, and thence easterly along the southerly side of Lispenard Street forty-nine feet and one-half inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less; being the same premises allotted to the said Julia A. Chase, in a certain action for partition, wherein Julia M. Schieffelin and another were plaintiffs and James Crulkshank and others were defendants; and which premises are now known by the street Numbers Sixty and Sixty-two Lispenard Street, and being the same premises set apart to Cornelius W. Lawrence and John F. Delaplaine, as trustees for Emily L. Fuller, under the will of John F. Delaplaine, deceased, by judgment of partition entered in the New-York County Clerk's office on June 2nd, 1855, in an action wherein Isaac C. Delaplaine and another were plaintiffs and John F. Delaplaine and others were defendants, together with the appurtenances.—Dated New-York, July 14th, 1896.

WILLIAM J. LARDNER, Referee.

EMMET & ROBINSON, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 52 Wall Street, New-York City.

jy15-2w2w W&S&au6

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,

REAL ESTATE,

9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.

BROKER. APPRAISER.

"TIMES ARE HARD."

"MONEY SCARCE."

"YES."

Then NOW is the time to buy.
I CAN SELL COTTAGES
at PRICES that will surprise you,
and on TERMS never before offered.
COME AND SEE ME
and you will be convinced.
F. B. ROSS, 150 B'way, N. Y.

CITY FLATS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

105TH ST., 146 WEST.—Elegant six-room-and-bath flats; private halls; janitor's service; all improvements; $25 to $28; half block from cable; one from elevated; liberal rent allowance.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

A CHOICE SINGLE CORNER APARTMENT.—Eight rooms and bath, with elevator, steam, &c.; electric light if required; rent, $840. Apply 75 East 54th St., corner Park Av., or E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

This list appears Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Hotel Pocket Guide

GRATIS.

For Information, Circulars, &c., of any Hotel Below, Call at or Address, (Send Stamp,)

Hotel Tariff Bureau,

63 Fifth Avenue . . . New-York.
96 Regent Street . . . London.
248 Rue de Rivoli . . . Paris.

(e. p. means European plan, a. p. American.)

Albany, N. Y.....The Kenmore, a. p., $4
do .....Stanwix Hall, e. p. $1, a. p. $3 up
Alexandria Bay, N. Y. The Edgewood, a.p.,$4
Asbury Park, N. J. Coleman House, a.p., $4 up
Atlantic City, N. J..Garden Hotel, e. p., $2 up
Most magnificent hotel on Atlantic Coast.
Atlantic City...Algonquin, e. p. $1, a. p. $2.50
Baltimore, Md....The Carrollton, a. p., $3 up
Bar Harbor, Me.....The Louisburg, a. p., $5
do .....The St. Sauveur, a. p., $3 to $4
do .....The West End, a. p., $3 up
Boston, Mass....American House, e. p., $1 up
Brooklyn, N. Y.....Mansion House, a. p., $3
do .....Pierrepont House, e. p., $1
Buffalo, N. Y. The Iroquois, e. p., $1.50, a. p. $4
Cape May, N. J...Stockton, e. p. $1, a. p. $3 up
do .....Marine Villa, a. p., $3 to $4
Catskill, N. Y.....Prospect Park Hotel, a. p., $3
Chicago, Ill.....Victoria Hotel, a. p., $3 to $5
Cincinnati, O..Grand Hotel, e.p. $1.50, a.p., $3
Jersey City, N. J. Hotel Washington, e.p.,$1.50
Kingston, Ont. The British American, a.p.,$2.00
Lake George, N. Y..Lake House, a. p., $3.50
do .....Marion House, a. p., $3 up
Liverpool, Eng.....Compton Hotel, a. p., $3
London, Eng.....Hotel Cecil, e. p., $2
do (Regent St.)..The Langham, e. p., $2
Long Branch.....United S. Hotel, a. p., $3 up
Milwaukee, Wis..Pfister, e.p. $1.50, a.p. $3.50
Narragansett Pier New Mathewson, a. p., $5
Newburgh, N. Y..The Palatine, a. p., $3 to $4
New-Haven, Conn..Hotel Majestic, a. p., $3 up
New, palatial, Roof Garden Concert.
New-York.....The Fifth Avenue, a. p., $5
do .....The Majestic, e. p., $2
do .....Hotel Netherland, e. p. $2, a. p. $5
do (W. F. Leland)..Windsor, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $4
do (55 W. 27th St.)Hotel Gerlach, e.p.$2,a.p.$3.50
do .....The Gerard, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $3 to $4
do (L. J. Todd) Vendome, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $3.50
do (L. L. Todd) Marlborough, e.p.$1.50,a.p.,$3.50
do (N.B.Barry)..New St. Cloud Hotel, e. p., $1.50
do .....The St. Denis, e. p., $1.50
do (Wm. G. Leland)..Grand Hotel, e. p., $1 up
do .....Westminster Hotel, a. p., $3.50
do (W. Johnson Quinn) Empire, e. p., $1, a. p. $3
do (E. 11th St.)..Albert-St. Stephen, e. p., $1 up
do (B'way & 27th St.)..Metropolitan, e.p., $1 up
do (59th St.).....Hotel Pomeroy, e. p., $1 up
do (C. L. Briggs)..The Clarendon, a. p., $3.50 up
do (M. J. Shea)..Grosvenor, (10th & 5th Av.,) a. p.
do (T. B. Gale).....San Remo, a. p., $3.50 up
Niagara Falls, N. Y..The International,ap.,$4
Nyack, N. Y.,(or Nyack) Prospect Hse,a.p.,$3 up
Ocean City, Md....Atlantic Hotel, a. p., $3 up
Old Orchard, Me..Sea Shore House, a. p., $3 to $4
do .....Old Orchard House, a. p., $3.50 up
Old Point Comfort, Va. Chamberlin, a. p., $4
Philadelphia.....The Aldine Hotel a. p., $3.50
do New Lafayette Hotel, e. p. $1, ap $3
do ..Hotel Hanover, a. p., $2.50 up
Philadelphia..Colonnade, e.p. $1.50, a.p. $3.50
The finest cuisine in Philadelphia.
Portland, Me.....The Preble House, a. p., $3
Portsmouth, N. H..The Rockingham, a. p., $4
Po'keepsie N. Y...Nelson House, a. p., $3.50 up
Quebec, Canada. Chateau Frontenac, a. p., $3.50
Richmond, Va.....The Jefferson, a. p., $5 up
Rochester, N. Y..New Osburn House ap.,$2.50
do .....Whitcomb House, a. p., $2 up
Saratoga Spr'gs, Grand Union Htl, e.p. $4 up
do .....United States Hotel, a.p., $5
So. Nyack, N. Y...The Tappan Zee, a. p., $3
Springfield, Mass. Massasoit, e.p., a.p., $3 to $5
Sp'g Lake B'ch, N.J. Monmouth House, a.p.,$4
St. Louis, Mo.,(Firep'f) Southern Htl,ap.,$3 to $5
do (Fire-proof)..The St. Nicholas, e.p.,$2
Syracuse, N. Y. Yates Hotel, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $4
Washington, D. C....Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5
do Hotel Normandie, e. p. $2, a. p. $5
do .....The Raleigh, e. p., $1.50
do .....Ebbitt House, a. p., $4

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Aug. 1 will close promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

FRIDAY.—At 10 AM for Cape Colony and Natal, per steamship Nordpunt, (letters must be directed "per Nordpunt.")

SATURDAY.—At 2 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Bretagne*, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Bretagne;") at 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Lucania*, via Queenstown; at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Amsterdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Amsterdam.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday (specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. Cunard steamers on Saturday take printed matter, &c., for Great Britain and Ireland, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. American and French